

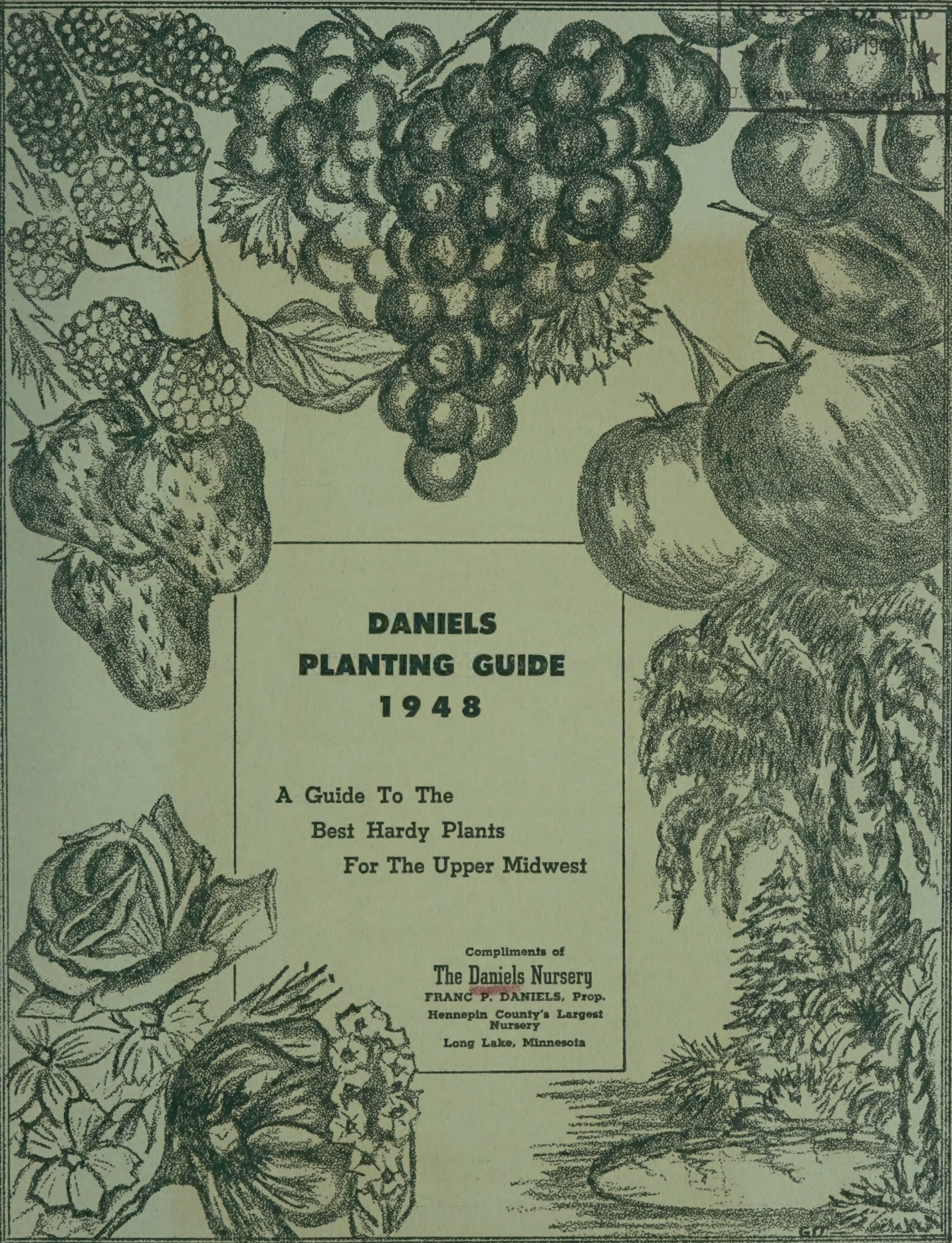
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Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

DANIELS PLANTING GUIDE 1948

A Guide To The
Best Hardy Plants
For The Upper Midwest

Compliments of
The Daniels Nursery
FRANC P. DANIELS, Prop.
Hennepin County's Largest
Nursery
Long Lake, Minnesota



Our 35th Year at Long Lake

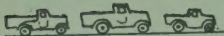
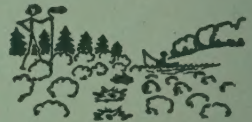
From a very modest start in 1914 we have gradually grown into our present enviable position of Hennepin County's Largest Nursery and a leader in the field of landscape work and services.

You, as a prospective purchaser of Nursery stock and landscape services, will be interested in what

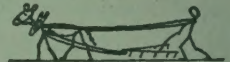
WE OFFER YOU . . .



NURSERY STOCK—The product of our 150 acres of fertile Minnetonka soils, stock possessing those rare qualities possible only when produced by plantsmen skilled through years of experience. Our growing season during 1947 was most favorable and as a result our plants this year are superfine.



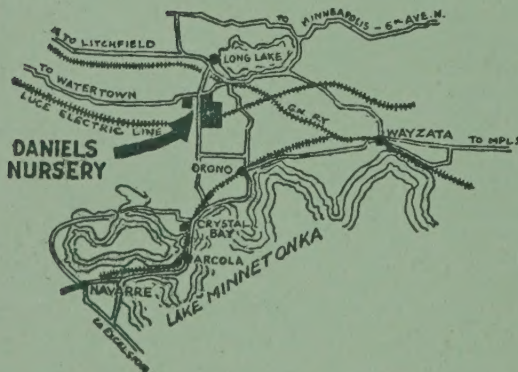
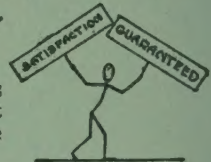
EQUIPMENT AND STAFF—A complete equipment for the efficient operation of our landscape services—including a fleet of 12 cars and trucks, 2 power sprayers, tree movers, and motorized equipment for grading, mowing, etc.—and a staff ("white collar" and skilled gardeners) assure our clients of complete satisfaction in our landscape planting and service operations.



PERSONALITY FACTOR—The Daniels Nursery is operated by Franc P. Daniels. These facts about him will explain in part the widespread customer confidence in our nursery: 39 years of Horticultural work; 35 years operating The Daniels Nursery at Long Lake; 23 years part time lecturer on Horticultural subjects at the Minnesota School of Agriculture; 14 years President Minnetonka Fruit Growers Association; 3 years President Hennepin County Agricultural Society; 2 years President Minnesota State Horticultural Society; 35 years an extensive fruit and vegetable grower; author of the Northwest's leading book on Horticulture and Gardening for the Northwest.

CAN YOU AFFORD TO BUY WHERE STOCK, EQUIPMENT AND PERSONALITY FACTORS ARE LESS FAVORABLE TO YOU?

Now, as for the last thirty-five years our **Satisfied Customer Policy** pledges us to place the interest of our customers above everything else. If you order one plant or a complete landscape development we will see that you receive the fullest possible satisfaction.



Visitors Are Always Welcome at Daniels

We are only twenty-three minutes from Minneapolis (at thirty-five miles per hour). Follow Wayzata Boulevard (Highway No. 12) to Long Lake, then just one-fourth mile south. Here you'll find acres and acres of the finest nursery stock in the Northwest . . . trees, shrubs, evergreens, perennials, and fruit plants . . . everything for planting the home grounds.

Come, browse all you wish, and we're sure you'll enjoy your visit. We think that you will truly marvel at the tremendous acreage and the high quality of our plants.

And if you want to buy, fine! We'll do our best to serve you to your complete satisfaction.

But come anyhow—you'll always be welcome.



DANNY SAYS:

Why not crank up the "ol' bus" and drive over to see us? It's not so far . . . and you'll enjoy both the ride and the visit.

Twenty-one years ago we introduced to you this little mythical "member of the firm"

LITTLE DANNY DO-IT

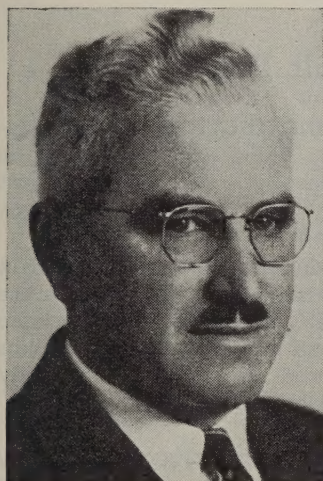
The Horticultural Hustler

DANNY SAYS:

For 21 of the 35 years that the boss has been operating The Daniels Nursery at Long Lake, I've been bustling around helping him. In all those years I've never seen a time when planting was more a "MUST"—or when the need for high quality makes Daniels' Stock a more important "MUST" for the careful planter.



1-9-4-8



FRANC P. DANIELS, Proprietor

Thirty-five years is a long time in anybody's life, and a longer time in a business life.

Yet, 1948 is my 35th year here at Long Lake, building and operating my own business.

1948 is the 35th year that I have been growing and furnishing to discriminating planters here in the Upper Midwest hardy plants of the highest quality and best varieties.

All through these years I have honestly endeavored to produce the finest, healthiest and most vigorous plants that could be grown—just the kind of plants that I'd want to buy if I were the purchaser.

Mistakes? Sure, we all make some—and we can't avoid them entirely, for the "human factor" enters into the picture where a large number of employees are involved. BUT—you can rest assured of two things: FIRST, that if ever a mistake occurs it will be an honest and real mistake, totally free from intent to do the wrong thing, and SECOND, that we will do everything in our power to rectify and adjust a mistake, should one occur.

Ninety percent of our business is with people who live within thirty miles of us. They are our "neighbors" and we meet most of them "face to face." This will be the 35th year that we have met them proudly. It is my intent to so conduct the business that I will continue to merit their patronage and confidence for many, many years to come.

I trust that this, our 35th Anniversary Catalog will be helpful to you—helpful not only in selecting the finest stock of the finest varieties that money can buy, but also because I have tried to make it more helpful than usual by giving abundant suggestions in planting and cultural practices. I am sure you will find it worth keeping as a useful reference for help in solving your various Horticultural problems.

Rest assured that any orders you entrust to us this year will be handled as if our entire future depended on the satisfaction that those orders will bring to you.



Since my first Birthday (20 years ago) I have been the Boss' constant companion in "getting out" the catalogs and other publications. Three years ago I "took the bull by the horns" and wrote (perhaps with a little help from the boss) a little garden guide entitled "Danny's Pewee Primer of Horticulture."

This winter I went to work on it again—revising it, enlarging it, and bringing it up to date. I want you to have one (free of course), for I'm sure you will find it truly helpful. It's a little 32 page booklet—but "Zowie!" how much helpful information it contains! I think you'll enjoy and profit by reading it, and will use it for later reference.

Why not send a postal for a free copy to-day?

DANNY'S
"PEWEE PRIMER"
of
HORTICULTURE

By
DANNY DO-IT

Compliments of
THE DANIELS NURSERY



Informality and
Formality Combined
In a Charming
Outdoor Retreat

It Has Been Truly Said—

"It's Not a Home 'Till It's Planted"

With most people, that is an accepted fact. True, also, is it that no spaciouly placed public office or commercial building is a "finished" edifice until it, too, has been well landscaped.

The Daniels Nursery offers you truly dependable nursery stock and design and planting service.

OUR LANDSCAPE SERVICES FOR 1948

Through careful, conscientious, economical performance we have long enjoyed an enviable reputation for the furnishing of the following landscape services and materials:

Landscape Design and Plans	Tree Spraying
Planting of Nursery Stock	Lawn Building and Renovation
Shrub Trimming	Stone Walls and Walks
Tree Trimming and Care	Rockerries and Pools
Tree Feeding	Dirt, Peat and Fertilizers

At long last we are moving part way back to normal in our service abilities. However, manpower is still short, demands for landscape services are increasing and it again seems probable that we may not be able to serve our clientele as well as we could in pre-war days.

However, we will do the best we can. We will greatly appreciate your patronage and we will do our utmost to provide all the services our friends call upon us for.

As usual we can serve those best who plan with us early—preferably before the first bluebird arrives.

DANIELS COMPLETE LANDSCAPE SERVICE

Consult Daniels . . .

●**FOR DISTINCTION**—Superior design and judicious foresight in the use of materials that will bring just the right "touch" to your plantings.

●**FOR QUALITY**—In plants and in workmanship. No better plants are grown anywhere. Skilled plantmen handle all of our stock and no pains are spared to turn out uniformly good specimens.

●**FOR SATISFACTION** — Every transaction with us must be one of satisfaction to you. We are here to serve—and to serve well. That is our creed. We offer you excellence in planning—in plants—in workmanship—and at attractive prices, too.



LOMBARDY POPLAR

DANIELS HARDY ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS

Ornamental shrubs are the backbone of all landscape planting. Whether one is building an outdoor living room, constructing a foundation planting, or making other border plantings, hardy shrubs are indispensable. Much beauty and individuality may be secured through the varying heights, forms, flowers, barks and foliage of the different varieties.

Of the hundreds of different shrubs, the ones we are growing have proven themselves the cream of those suited to the Northwest. Every one has its special merit. By selecting the proper assortment for each situation one can build oneself a home landscape of surpassing charm and beauty.

Only the 12-18 in., 18-24 in., and 2-3 ft. sizes are available. Add 10% if to go by mail.

ALMOND (Pink Flowering)—4 to 5 ft. Twigs completely covered with roselike, pink flowers in early spring. 2-3 ft. \$1.35; 3-4 ft. \$1.60.

ARROWWOOD—8 to 10 ft. An attractive shrub with peculiar dentate leaves, rich green foliage turning to rich purple and red in the fall. Greenish white flowers. Does well in moist soil. One of the best for mass plantings. 2-3 ft. 85c; 3-4 ft. \$1.10.

BARBERRY (Japanese, Thunbergi)—Low, compact growing shrub much used for border or hedge plant or for group plantings. Stands shearing well. Foliage turns a bright crimson in autumn and bright scarlet berries add color all winter. 12-18 in. 60c; 18-24 in. 75c; 2-3 ft. \$1.00.

BARBERRY (Red Leaved)—2 feet. First foliage a warm bronzy red; the heat of the summer intensifying its red brilliancy; autumn adding other tints to its richness. Abundant scarlet berries persist through winter along the spiny twigs. A sunny exposure is necessary to bring out and retain its full red color. 12-18 in. \$1.00; 18-24 in. \$1.25; 2-3 ft. \$1.50.

BUCKTHORN (Common)—12 feet. Hardy vigorous shrub with lustrous leaves and black berries. Desirable for groups and for hedges. Stands shearing well. 2-3 ft. 50c; 3-4 ft. 75c.

BUCKTHORN (Frangulea)—6-7 ft. Finer leaves than the Common Buckthorn. Glossy deep green. Produces red berries in the fall. An excellent border shrub. Does well in low places. 2-3 ft. 50c; 3-4 ft. 75c; 4-5 ft. \$1.00.

BUDDLEIA (Butterfly Bush)—5-6 ft. Very attractive shrub with reddish-violet flowers and long gray-green leaves. Blooms all the latter part of the summer. Splendid as a cut flower. Lower part of stem should be covered with dirt each fall. 2 yr. No. 1 75c; 3 yr. No. 1 \$1.00.



An effective and attractive border of shrubs—screening the porch and outdoor living room from the driveway and highway—delightfully achieving the desired privacy.

CARAGANA (Siberian Pea Tree)—10-12 ft. Extremely hardy. Strong thrifty grower. Branches numerous and artistic in growth. Blossoms are pealike and lovely canary yellow color, coming forth in small clusters in late spring. 2-3 ft. 60c; 3-4 ft. 85c.

CARAGANA (Pygmaea)—1½-2 ft. A very dwarf type with large yellow flowers in June. Neat and regular habit. Fine for low hedges. 18-24 in., 75c.

CHERRY, CISTENA (Purple Leaf Cherry)—5 to 6 ft. The finest of our medium sized shrubs of strong reddish or purple color throughout the growing season. In early spring it is covered with masses of white plumlike blossoms, backgrounded by newly unfolding purple to crimson leaves. Its striking color persists throughout the entire growing season. 3-4 ft. \$2.00; 4-5 ft. \$2.50.

CHERRY (Hanson's Improved Bush Cherry)—An improved bush cherry developed at the South Dakota station from the common Sand Cherry. A beautiful small shrub—compact bush, attractive foliage, gorgeous in bloom, and loads heavily with masses of beautiful little cherries early in the fruiting season. Plant more than one for correct pollination. 18-24 in. 50c; 2-3 ft. 85c; 3-4 ft. \$1.00.

CHERRY, NANKING (Prunus Tomentosum)—8-10 ft. A spreading shrub with white or tinted flowers appearing before the leaves in early spring. This is of real value in the border. The fruit is of good size, cherry type, and edible. 2-3 ft. \$1.35; 3-4 ft. \$1.75; 4-5 ft. \$2.25.

CHERRY (Nanking New Minnesota Numbers 20 and 41)—Two improved Minnesota creations. Two outstanding ornamental and heavy producers of brilliant, useful fruit. The beautifully formed shrubs reach a height of about 7 feet and present an unusual combination of beautiful flowers (extra early), attractive foliage, with generous loads of brilliant, red cherries in early summer. The fruit is excellent for eating out of hand, or for jelly and canning. We offer two of the best of the new improved Nanking Cherries developed by our University Experts, Minnesota Nos. 20 and 41. 2-3 ft. \$1.50; 3-4 ft. \$2.00.

PLANTING NURSERY STOCK



Most nursery stock may be planted in either spring or fall with equal success. Spring planting starts as early as the ground is in good "working" condition. Stock may be planted as long as it is dormant, but the earlier it goes in the better. Evergreens must

be planted before any new growth starts. Fall planting of evergreens starts in early August and continues until freeze-up, but the fall planting of shrubbery and other deciduous stock does not usually start until early October, or as soon as the plants become dormant.

Bare roots of plants must be protected at all times from undue exposure to sun and wind, as even a small amount of "drying out" will definitely impair the chances of the plant making a satisfactory growth. The hole for planting should be larger than the spread of the roots and only the best black topsoil should be used around its roots. It is safest not to use any manure in the hole, although pulverized peat mixed with the soil may be highly beneficial. The roots should be well spread, the soil worked carefully around them (avoiding air pockets) and then well firmed by tramping or by "water packing" with a running hose.

Most deciduous stock is planted a trifle deeper than it grew in the nursery, but evergreens are placed just as they grew before.

After planting is completed a slight depression, or basin, should be left around the plant to facilitate the intake of water.

As soon as planting is completed thorough watering follows. The hose, with nozzle detached, should be allowed to run at the base of the plant, thoroughly saturating the ground around the plant.

CORALBERRY (Red Snowberry)—3-4 ft. A slender branching upright shrub, valuable for planting in shady places. Red to purple berries in late summer and fall. Entirely hardy and grows where other plants fail. 18-24 in. 50c; 2-3 ft. 75c; 3-4 ft. \$1.00.

COTONEASTER (Acutifolia)—6 ft. A handsome shrub, well meriting its popularity. Dense growing with ornamental, dark, glossy green leaves. Very desirable for foundation plantings. Small pink blossoms in early spring followed by black berries throughout fall and winter. 2-3 ft. \$1.00; 3-4 ft. \$1.35.

COTONEASTER (Integerrima)—5-6 ft. Is of bushy, rounded form with short stiff branches and red berries. Has a strikingly horizontal manner of growth. Hardy north into Canada. A distinctly different shrub of real value. 2-3 ft. \$1.00; 3-4 ft. \$1.50.

CRANBERRY (High Bush)—8-10 ft. Very hardy Viburnum. White flowers in June. During fall and winter the bush is literally loaded with bright red fruit, resembling the cranberry in color, size and flavor. Useful for jelly. 2-3 ft. \$1.00; 3-4 ft. \$1.35; 4-5 ft. \$1.60.

CURRENT (Alpine)—3-4 ft. Dwarf shrub. Dense growth. Fine, dark green leaves. One of the best low to medium height shrubs for planting under most all conditions. 12-18 in. 60c; 18-24 inch 85c; 2-3 ft. \$1.25.

YELLOW FLOWERING CURRANT—6 to 7 ft. A graceful semi-drooping shrub of medium size. Endures shade well. Early in spring it bears profusely small, bright yellow flowers of intriguing clove-like fragrance. These are followed in early summer by currant like fruit which seems most appetizing to the birds. Suckers freely. 3-4 ft. \$1.25.

DOGWOOD (Golden)—6 ft. A very pleasing shrub similar in manner of growth to the Red Twig Dogwood, but especially valuable for its bright yellow bark which makes a pleasing contrast with the Red Twig or other shrubs in the winter. 2-3 ft. 75c; 3-4 ft. \$1.00; 4-5 ft. \$1.25.

DOGWOOD, BAILYI (Red Twigged)—6-7 ft. Good for border groupings, where the smooth, slender, bright red branches in winter make a very pleasing contrast with evergreens and snow. Small white blossoms early in summer, succeeded by a fall crop of ornamental berries. Good foliage. 2-3 ft. 75c; 3-4 ft. \$1.00; 4-5 ft. \$1.25.

DOGWOOD (Variegated-Leaved)—5-6 ft. Highly decorative because of its white striped green leaves and red bark. An outstanding shrub wherever used. 2-3 ft. \$1.50; 3-4 ft. \$1.75.



ELDER (Black-berried)—6 ft. Heavy, broad clusters of white blossoms in July, followed by edible black fruit. A very rapid growing shrub. 2-3 ft. 75c; 3-4 ft. \$1.00; 4-5 ft. \$1.25.

ELDER (Cut Leaved)—6 to 8 ft. The most graceful of the elders. The large handsome, delicate white flowers of early summer are followed by big clusters of blue-black berries. Probably its chief landscape value comes from the deeply cut, fern like leaves and somewhat drooping habit which gives a delightfully soft and feathery touch to the landscape planting. 2-3 ft. 75c; 3-4 ft. \$1.00; 4-5 ft. \$1.25.

ELDER (Golden-Leaf)—6-7 ft. The gorgeous, golden beauty of this splendid hardy shrub makes a wonderful background. The bushy, vigorous growth makes an effective screen. Its golden beauty responds to a sunny place. Thrives in moist places. 2-3 ft. 75c; 3-4 ft. \$1.00; 4-5 ft. \$1.25.

EUONYMUS ALATUS (Winged Burning Bush)—5 to 6 ft. One of the most beautiful, interesting and valuable of all the shrubs. It is compact and symmetrical in form. The leaves take on a gorgeous brilliant fall foliage color and cling to the twigs for a long time after coloring. The berries are not as large as those of the Common Burning Bush but their scarlet is of a much more brilliant hue. The branches and twigs are unusually interesting as the bark develops wing-like "fins" of corky structure, that run up and down the twigs. One of the choicest of all shrubs. 2-3 ft. \$1.75; 3-4 ft. \$2.25.

EUONYMUS (Common Burning Bush)—6-7 ft. Tall, erect shrub for border or group planting. Produces great masses of orange-scarlet berries. Very effective for fall color. 2-3 ft. 85c; 3-4 ft. \$1.25.

FORSYTHIA (Golden Bell)—An attractive shrub with wealth of brilliant yellow flowers appearing before the leaves. Does well in partial shade as well as in the open. Should have some winter protection in exposed places. 2-3 ft. 85c; 3-4 ft. \$1.10.

Avoid straight rows, place shrubs in irregular or zig-zag arrangement; small shrubs close together, large shrubs farther apart.

SUGGESTIONS FOR PLANTING SHRUBS



Spade deeply the entire area to be occupied by the shrubs—do not merely dig holes for individual plants. Shrubs should be spaced according to the size they will ultimately reach. The large types, such as Lilac, 4 to 6 ft. apart; those of medium height, such as Bridal Wreath, 3 to 4 ft. apart and the dwarf growers such as Barberry 2 to 2½ ft. apart. Holes should be large enough to allow full spread of the roots. Set the plant a little deeper than it grew in the nursery row. Fill the hole two-thirds full of rich black soil, being sure that it is well worked around the roots. Fill the remainder of the hole with water and allow it to settle thoroughly before putting in the remainder of the soil. Leave a shallow depression about the shrub rather than mounding the dirt up around it.

Immediately after planting, the shrubs should be pruned back by removing at least one-third at the end of the branches and thinning out weak or crowding shoots entirely.

Manure should never be allowed to come directly in contact with the roots of plants.

HONEYSUCKLE (Morrows)—5-6 ft. A distinctive type. Semi-spreading, drooping branches. White flowers in June followed by brilliant red fruits in August. Foliage grayish-green hue, pubescent. A charming color variation in the border planting. 2-3 ft. 75c; 3-4 ft. \$1.10; 4-5 ft. \$1.35; 5-6 ft. \$1.50.

HONEYSUCKLE (Tartarian, White and Pink)—8-10 ft. Strong, upright growing shrub which thrives under all conditions. Produces an abundance of pink flowers in May followed by masses of red fruit in autumn. 2-3 ft. 75c; 3-4 ft. \$1.10; 4-5 ft. \$1.35.

HYDRANGEA (Hills of Snow)—3-4 ft. Blooms from June until frost. The flowers are large, snow white, and produced in abundance. Valuable also because it comes when blooms are scarce, just after the abundance of blossoms of spring. A fine shrub for shady locations. 12-18 in. 75c; 18-24 in. \$1.00; 2-3 ft. \$1.50.

HYDRANGEA (Pee Gee)—3-4 ft. A beautiful shrub with leaves of bright, glossy green; flowers borne in huge pinnacles from 8 to 12 inches long, light pink, changing to brown later in the fall. Blooms in August and September. The blooms are very lasting and may be cut and taken into the house without losing either color or size. 12-18 in. 75c; 18-24 in. \$1.00; 2-3 ft. \$1.50.

JUNEBERRY—6 to 7 ft. One of the earliest plants to bloom in the spring. Because of its blooming season, it makes a most attractive plant to use in conjunction with Double Flowering Plum. Early in the summer the edible blueberry-like berries turn red and then deep blue. A most attractive and useful shrub. 2-3 ft. \$1.

LILAC (Common Purple)—6 to 8 ft. The well-known, old fashioned purple lilac. Your home landscape needs its exquisite purple colorings and sweet fragrance. 18-24 in. 60c; 2-3 ft. \$1.10; 3-4 ft. \$1.35.

LILAC (Common White)—6 to 8 ft. Similar in habit of growth to the Purple Lilac but produces fine, lacy-like blooms, fragrant. 18-24 in. 60c; 2-3 ft. \$1.10; 3-4 ft. \$1.35.

LILAC (Persian)—6-7 ft. Slender growth, fine leaves and many branchings. Does not sucker like the common varieties. Pale purple flowers early in the season. 2-3 ft. \$1.00; 3-4 ft. \$1.50.

LILAC (Rothmagensis)—5-6 ft. A late, profuse blooming, red lilac. Delicately formed leaves. Very attractive shrub. 2-3 ft. \$1.00; 3-4 ft. \$1.50.

LILAC (Villosa)—10 ft. Late flowering, bushy, upright growth. Rich dark foliage, pinkish lilac flowers. A desirable hardy shrub, ornamental both in and out of flower. 2-3 ft. \$1.00; 3-4 ft. \$1.50.

FRENCH LILACS—6-8 ft. The bush is a little smaller than the common lilac, but there is no comparison in the flowers. The flower stalks of the hybrids are many times as large as the common lilac. It is not uncommon to see flower spikes 15 inches long. The French lilacs are particularly desirable for garden planting where their beautiful trusses contrast splendidly with spring flowers planted beneath. All the varieties listed below are hardy, free flowering sorts, which will prove highly satisfactory. 18-24 in. \$1.35; 2-3 ft. \$1.85; 3-4 ft. \$2.40.

MAPLE (Tartarian or Ginnala)—6-8 ft. A dwarf shrubby tree with handsome, finely cut leaves. Attractive clusters of winged seed pods. Leaves turn to a brilliant shade of crimson in the fall. 2-3 ft. \$1.10; 3-4 ft. \$1.35.

MATRIMONY VINE—Used both as a low shrub and vine. Very successful as a ground cover and soil retainer on steep slopes and embankments. Throughout summer it produces large numbers of purple flowers, succeeded by bright scarlet berries. Fruit remains on vine late into winter. 2 yr. 60c; 3 yr. 85c.

MOCK ORANGE (Coronarius)—5-6 ft. Sweet scented. A hardy, vigorous growing shrub valuable for many locations and loved because of its pure white, sweetly scented flowers which are borne in profusion in June. 2-3 ft. \$1.10; 3-4 ft. \$1.35.

MOCK ORANGE (Grandiflora)—8-10 ft. Large flowering. Fairly covered with large, creamy white flowers in early summer. Unrivalled for screening or background in a heavy planting. 2-3 ft. \$1.10; 3-4 ft. \$1.35.

MOCK ORANGE (Lemoine)—4-5 ft. A showy and free blooming variety with slender arching branches. Flowers creamy white and very fragrant. 2-3 ft. \$1.10; 3-4 ft. \$1.35.

MOCK ORANGE (Snowflake) (U. S. Plant Pat. No. 538)—This is the biggest improvement in Mock Oranges in many years. This new Double Mock Orange is truly outstanding. It is all double; every blossom intensely double. Exceptionally sweet scented, glistening white, large flowering, profuse bloomer, symmetrically formed and gracefully branched, neat, beautiful foliage, rugged, fast growing, and exceptionally hardy. It will grow to a height of 10 to 12 feet as a large specimen shrub, or if desired can be easily kept within bounds with a little pruning. A truly remarkable shrub. Plant Patent prohibits propagation of Snowflake by anyone except Patent owners and those licensed by them. **Better order early!** 2-3 ft. \$1.50; 3-4 ft. \$2.00.



MOCK ORANGE VIRGINAL

MOCK ORANGE (Virginal)—6-7 ft. A magnificent New Mock Orange. It has large petals, double crested white flowers, five to seven in a cluster, sweet scented and a long blooming season. This shrub should be in every planting. 2-3 ft. \$1.25; 3-4 ft. \$1.75.

OLIVE (Russian)—10-12 ft. While this plant really is a smaller tree, yet when it is kept pruned rather severely, it forms a most attractive shrub. Its foliage is of a remarkable silvery-hue, showing up in striking contrast to the green of other shrubs and trees. Has fragrant yellow flowers, followed by yellowish-green fruits. Very hardy. 2-3 ft. 75c; 3-4 ft. \$1.00; 4-5 ft. \$1.25.

**DANIELS SELECT
FRENCH LILACS**

BELLE de NANCY—Double. Rose pink.

CHAS. JOLLY—Double. Dark purple.

Mme. Le MOINE—Double. White.

Pres. GREVY—Double. Clear, violet blue.

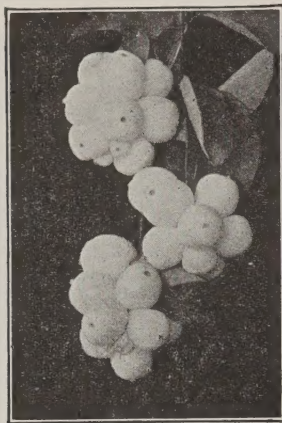
RUBRA de MARLEY—Reddish purple.

**BALLED and BURLAPED
FRENCH LILACS**

For those who want to buy these Lilacs in full bloom we ball and burlap a quantity of them each year. During their flowering season they may be selected at the nursery—in full bloom—and moved with no check in growth or loss of flowers.



DOUBLE, FRENCH LILACS



SNOWBERRY

PLUM (Double Flowering or Rose Tree of China)—6-7 ft. A beautiful shrub or small tree. In early spring, just as the leaves begin to start, the branches are covered with small very double, roselike flowers an inch in diameter. The whole shrub is decked in a fleecy cloud of very double light pink blossoms. 2-3 ft. \$1.60; 3-4 ft. \$2.00.

PLUM (Newport)—10-12 ft. The best red-leaved tree for the north. Origination of the Minnesota Fruit Breeding Farm. A very desirable shrub or small tree to use where red foliage effect is desired. The leaves are smooth and richly colored a very bright red. This color is held thruout the season. A slow growing tree of great refinement. 3-4 ft. \$2.00; 4-5 ft. \$2.50; 5-6 ft. \$3.00.

ROSES (See pages 7 and 8).

SNOWBERRY (Waxberry)—3-4 ft. A rather low growing shrub with small pink flowers followed by large clusters of white berries which hang on until winter. Has an attractive bright foliage throughout the season. 18-24 in. 50c; 2-3 ft. 75c; 3-4 ft. \$1.00.



DANNY SAYS:

When it comes to hedging, hedge—don't hedge. Proper hedging gives a fence and your neighbors no offense. If you must draw the line somewhere, draw it with a hedge. They beautify as they serve.

Daniels HEDGING SHRUBS

Living, Lasting Fences

The proper use of hedges adds immeasurably to the attractiveness of one's home grounds. They will effectively mark a boundary line, serve as a screen, or furnish a pleasing background for an informal planting.

In this group we offer fine, strong plants, suitable for starting live fences. These are well grown, strong rooted hedging size specimens which will give quick results.

SPIREA ANTHONY WATERER—2-3 ft. A very popular low growing bush, constantly in bloom all summer. Flower clusters large, flat topped and of deep rose color. The leaves are frequently variegated yellow and red. 12-18 in. 75c; 18-24 in. \$1.00.

SPIREA ARGUTA (Snow Garland)—4-5 ft. A Japanese variety of stiff irregular growth with white flowers which completely cover the twigs before the leaves appear in the spring. Attractive light, feathery foliage. One of the first shrubs to bloom in the spring. Splendid in a foundation planting. 2-3 ft. \$1.00; 3-4 ft. \$1.50.

SPIREA—Ash Leaved (Sorbifolia)—4-5 ft. Of a vigorous species with leaves similar to Mt. Ash and long elegant spikes of white flowers. Stands either full sun or partial shade. 2-3 ft. 85c; 3-4 ft. \$1.25.

SPIREA BILLARDI—4-5 ft. Sometimes known as the Pink Summer Spirea. Tall, erect shrub with canes terminated by feathery plumes, 5 to 8 inches long, of dainty pink color. Blooms when other shrubs are out of flower. 2-3 ft. 85c; 3-4 ft. \$1.25.

SPIREA BRIDAL WREATH (Van Houttei)—5-6 ft. This is the most popular of all the spireas, and is more largely planted than any other one shrub. Its graceful arching branches heaped as they are with the white blossoms in spring and its thriftiness under the most trying conditions are the reason for its popularity. 2-3 ft. 70c; 3-4 ft. \$1.00.

SPIREA FROEBELI—2-3 ft. A low, bushy shrub of the Anthony Waterer type, but more sturdy in habit. Canes distinctly reddish; young foliage tinged red. Flowers rose color. Brilliantly colored in autumn. 12-18 in. 50c; 18-24 in. 75c; 2-3 ft. \$1.00.

SPIREA OPULIFOLIA (Ninebark)—6-7 ft. The largest growing species of this group. Valuable for massing and also for background for other shrubs. Many small clusters of white flowers followed by red seed pods. 2-3 ft. 85c; 3-4 ft. \$1.10; 4-5 ft. \$1.50.

SPIREA OPULIFOLIA AUREA (Golden Spirea)—6 ft. A full branched bushy golden leaved shrub. Upright, hardy, and splendid for giving a delightful touch of golden color in the shrub border. Numerous clusters of white flowers are followed by reddish seed pods which give the effect of red berries, making a pleasing contrast with the golden tinged foliage. 2-3 ft. \$1.00; 3-4 ft. \$1.25; 4-5 ft. \$1.50.

SPIREA OPULIFOLIA NANA—(Dwarf Ninebark)—4-5 ft. A valuable rather new hardy low growing shrub. Dwarf and compact in form, dense in growth. White flowers followed by small red seed pods in June. Valuable addition to our small shrubs. 2-3 ft. \$1.00; 3-4 ft. \$1.25.

TAMARIX (Salt Cedar)—6-7 ft. Will grow on any soil and under any conditions. Has feathery, silvery-gray green foliage, with long pinnacles of deep pink flowers. A distinctive type of shrub. 2-3 ft. \$1.10; 3-4 ft. \$1.35.

WAYFARING TREE—8-10 ft. One of the most desirable of our shrubs. The leaves are thick, deep green above and lighter below and very pubescent, giving them a striking, soft and silvery appearance. Upright in growth. Flat clusters of creamy white flowers in May or June are followed in midsummer by clusters of bright red berries changing to black. One of the choicest shrubs. 2-3 ft. \$1.10; 3-4 ft. \$1.35.

WEIGELIA ROSEA—6 ft. Of spreading habit, with more or less pendulous branches and clusters of bell-shaped flowers. Showy in spring and early summer. Thrives in moist soil. Needs winter protection if planted in exposed places. 2-3 ft. \$1.00; 3-4 ft. \$1.25.

PRUNING HEDGES

The newly planted hedge should be pruned heavily and at a uniform height. When the plant is cut back, all new shoots will develop from the remaining "stubs." The closer to the ground that the cut is made, the closer to the ground the new branches will be; and as these branches establish the permanent framework of the hedge, the fuller and denser the future hedge will become at the base.

Subsequent trimming consists of pruning back, several times each season, for the first two or three years until the hedge reaches the desired height. This treatment forces continuous low side branching as the plants gain height, and insures a full compact hedge with maximum freedom from "legginess" and "two story" effects.

Later pruning consists of trimming as often as appearance demands it. As the finished size is reached, the hedge should be trained to be somewhat wider at the base than on top. This allows sunlight to reach the lower leaves and prevents the loss of lower branches as the years go on.

PRICES PER 100 ON DANIELS HEDGING SHRUBS

25 or More at the 100 Price

Mailing provisions as in shrubs, page 3

	12-18"	18-24"	2-3'	3-4'
Barberry, Jap.....	\$35.00	\$45.00	.....	.....
Buckthorn, Com.....	30.00	\$40.00	\$45.00	.....
Caragana, Arbor.....	20.00	25.00	.....	.....
Hansen's Cherry.....	30.00	40.00	.....	.....
Cotoneaster, Acut.....	45.00	55.00	.....	.....
Currant, Alpine.....	45.00	60.00	.....	.....
H'yssuckle, Tart.....	45.00	55.00	65.00	.....
Lilac, Com. Purple.....	45.00	55.00	65.00	.....
Ninebark, Dwarf.....	45.00	55.00	65.00	.....
Sp. Bridal Wreath.....	45.00	55.00	65.00	.....

DANIELS ESKIMO ROSES

The Hardest Everbloomers

The Rugosa Rose Hybrids, or Eskimo Roses, as they are often called because of their extreme hardiness, are the best roses for general growing throughout the Northwest as they are not only perpetual bloomers, most attractive in appearance of bloom, foliage and hips, highly fragrant, but are thoroughly hardy without winter protection in Minnesota and the Dakotas. The beautiful double blossoms are vastly superior to those of the old style single rugosa roses. They usually require no spraying and are the most easily grown of all the roses. They should be used frequently in the border as are the hardy shrubs. We offer the outstanding varieties. Roses on this page do not require winter protection.

Eskimo Rose Prices: 18-24", \$1.25 each; 2-3 ft., \$1.50 each

BELLE POITIVIE—A beautifully formed, vigorous rose of attractive foliage. A free and continuous bloomer of large, double bright pink flowers borne in clusters.

BLANC DE COUBERT—Snow white blooms, double and fragrant, and arranged in clusters. In form it closely resembles the Hansa, and like that variety is excellent for hedges. Thrives in the coldest places. Especially pretty in half open bud.

DR. ECKNER—Large, fragrant, semi-double, yellow flowers tinted with orange and coppery rose. Very hardy and makes a 6 ft. bush with blooms intermittently from June to September.

GROOTENDORST-SUPREME—Bright crimson. A new variety of unusual merit

commonly called "The Baby Rambler Rugosa Rose." Because of its iron-clad hardiness it may be used in shrub borders. With its continuous production of clusters of bright crimson bloom, it stands out strikingly from early summer until frost. An improvement over the old F. J. Grootendorst.

GROOTENDORST-PINK—Similar to the Red Grootendorst in form and manner of growth. The double, clustered flowers are a delicate shell pink.

HANSA—Deep red. One of the hardest, most dependable and most all around satisfactory of the red roses. The large, double red flowers have an attractive violet tinge, and are produced in great abundance from early summer until late fall.



THE "BUSH ROSES"

HUGONIS (Golden Rose of China)—Bears single flowers in long, arching sprays. Perfectly hardy. Makes a large, shapely shrub of 6 feet in height.

2-3 ft., \$1.75; 3-4 ft., \$2.00

HARRISON'S YELLOW—Yellow. A splendid old favorite and one of the finest shrubby types for the yard. Early in the season the entire bush is covered with a mass of beautiful, fragrant roses of deep golden yellow.

2-3 ft., \$1.75

RUBRIFOLIA—Intensely pink, starry flowers, borne freely on an erect 6 foot shrub with bluish foliage darkly tinged with crimson.

2-3 ft., \$1.00; 3-4 ft., \$1.25

ROSE CULTURE

Roses delight in a warm location where they will receive plenty of sunshine. They are at their best when not competing with larger plants for their moisture and light. The Rugosa Hybrids, however, seem to do well under the ordinary competition of other plants in the shrub border.

Any effort expended in making the soil rich will be generously rewarded with increase in both size and number of blooms. Roses, especially budded varieties, should be planted considerably deeper than they grew formerly.

At planting they should be pruned back to two or three stems with only four or five buds on each. The entire top should then be mounded up with dirt which should be left there until the buds start to sprout. A mulch of well rotted manure or peat on top of the soil will prove highly beneficial to the plants through the growing season.

In subsequent years the roses, excepting the climbers and the Rugosa Hybrids should be pruned back heavily each spring, cutting out any short or spindly growth, or wood which shows winter injury, leaving each main shoot four to six inches long. Any shoots which come up from below the bud or graft should be cut away as fast as they appear.

Climbing roses should not be pruned back severely. The Rugosas are not headed back as heavily as other bush roses although they should receive enough cutting each year to stimulate vigorous new shoots on which their flowers are borne.

In late fall those bush roses which require protection should have the ground heaped up around the base of the plants 10 to 12 inches high. After freezing the tops are usually tied up with hay or straw and around this is placed a wrapping of weather resisting paper. To protect the climbers they should be laid flat on the ground and covered in a similar manner to the bush roses.

DANIELS GAY, GREEN HARDY VINES

Pleasing Climbers That Screen, Cover and Beautify

Nothing provides a homelike and restful appearance more quickly than a covering of green vines for blank walls, bare fences and arbors. We are particularly fortunate in being able to offer the finest specimen vines we have had for many seasons.

BITTERSWEET—"A spray of bitter-sweet is a lasting thing. Pulled from the fence in pine-sweet woods—First fall the leaves; next splits orange cayx fair—revealing the crimson heart; and so throughout dull wintertime it stays, a bold bright memory of Autumn days." Always plant three or more vines to be sure of an abundant production of berries.

CLEMATIS HENRYI—A profuse bearer of enormous white folwers. Similar to Jackmani in manner of growth.

CLEMANTIS JACKMANI—The most popular of the large flowering clematis hybrids. A strong grower and produces a mass of intense violet-purple flowers four to six inches in diameter, from July until October.

CLEMATIS PANICULATA (Sweet Japan Clematis)—Flowers small, star shaped and creamy white. A luxuriant grower, profuse bloomer and possessing fine foliage. Very fragrant.

GRAPE—BETA and ALPHA—Hardy as wild grape. Heavy fruiters. An unexcelled cover for arbors.

HONEYSUCKLE SCARLET TRUMPET—This splendid variety with its interesting twining method of growth is generally considered the finest of the honeysuckle vines. Brilliant yellow throated scarlet flowers. Long blooming period.

IVY—BOSTON—Clings to rough sur-

faces. Small leaves; refined grower; brilliant fall color. The best "wall-clinging" vine.

IVY-ENGELMANNI—The best hardy vine for brick, concrete or stucco surface. Much smaller foliage and thicker than the common variety of Creeper. Red fall foliage.

IVY—VIRGINIA CREEPER—(American Woodbine)—Entirely hardy. A quick strong grower. Brilliant red fall foliage.

MATRIMONY VINE—Fine bank and ground cover and soil retainer. Large masses of purple flowers succeeded by bright scarlet berries.

MORDEN MATRIMONY VINE—A refined improvement of the ordinary Matrimony Vine. Less coarse and more upright in manner of growth—definitely more desirable.

DANIELS VINE PRICES

Add 10% if to go by mail

	2 yr.	3 yr.
Bittersweet	\$0.85	\$1.25
Clematis Henryi (Pots) each....	1.35	.....
Clematis, Jackmani (Pots) ea.	1.35	.....
Clematis, Paniculata	1.35	1.50
Grape, Beta and Alpha .....	.55	.75
Honeysuckle, Scarlet Trumpet ..	.85	1.25
Ivy, Boston	1.00	1.25
Ivy, Engelmans .....	.60	.85
Ivy, Virginia Creeper .....	.60	.85
Matrimony Vine .....	.60	.85



Hybrid Tea and Perpetual Roses

- 2 Year Standard.....\$1.25 each
2 Year Select..... 1.50 each

RED

E. G. HILL — Great, massive blooms of deep velvety-maroon. Vigorous and free flowering.

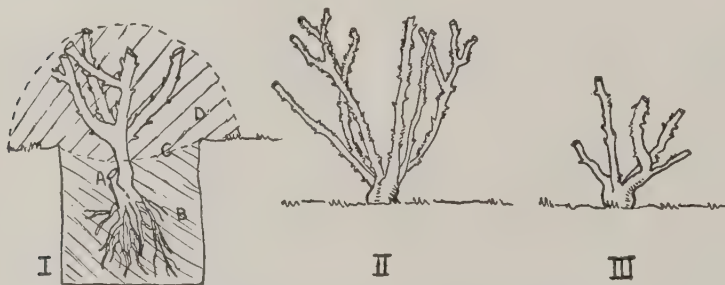
ETOILE DE HOLLANDE — Dark velvety red of brilliant hue. Very fragrant and long lasting.

GRUSS AN TEPLITZ — Deep crimson. One of the best for garden decoration. Not the largest, but a profuse and continuous bloomer of large clusters.

RED RADIANCE — An excellent, prolific producer of large, bright rose-red flowers of enchanting beauty.

PINK

THE DOCTOR — Enormous, semi-double, cupped flowers of satiny pink. Fragrant. One of the finest.



PLANTING AND PRUNING ROSES

I—Planting Roses.

- Set so point of "bud attachment" is 2 inches or more below ground.
- Roots well spread and planted in rich black soil.
- Soil depression for water pocket.
- Tops cut back heavily and soil or peat mounded over tops.

II—Pruning older, established TENDER ROSE. Not cut back enough.

III—Pruned correctly.

DANIELS BEAUTIFUL ROSES

The Queen of All Flowers

The rose is unquestionably the most popular of all flowering plants. Its fragrant blooms with varying form and color are unsurpassed by other plants.

Our roses are grown especially to meet the rugged climatic conditions of the Northwest. They are hardy, field grown, of the largest two-year-old grade, full of vigor and life, ready to bloom for you just a few weeks after planting.

Roses should be pruned back heavily when planted. The success of their growth the first year depends largely on the pruning given them at this time. All roses on this page require winter protection.

MRS. CHARLES BELL — A superb, soft, salmon-pink. Always satisfactory. Sweetly perfumed.

WHITE

FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI — One of the finest whites. Often called the "White American Beauty." Very large.

MME. JULES BOUCHE — A beautiful and dependable white of surpassing beauty and charm.

YELLOW

JOHANNA HILL — Large, yellow with bronze shadings in the center. A vigorous grower. Fragrant.

MRS. E. P. THOM — A beautiful, bright canary yellow. Large, well shaped flowers borne in profusion.

TWO TONE

TALISMAN — Brilliant red and gold buds opening to well shaped blooms of scarlet orange and rich yellow.

TREASURE ISLAND — Flaming copper pink. Inside petals light salmon with an orange base. Received highest awards at San Francisco Fair and New York Worlds Fair.



EXCELSA

Climbing Roses

- 2 Year Standard.....\$1.25 each
2 Year Select..... 1.50 each

DOROTHY PERKINS — A hardy free grower bearing masses of clustered double flowers of delicate shell pink.

DR. VAN FLEET — Enormous flowers of light pink freely borne on long stems. Very fragrant.

EXCELSA — Similar to Dorothy Perkins in growth habit and flowering, but of a deep red hue.

GARDENIA — The most satisfactory yellow climber. Large flowers borne in profusion.

PAUL'S SCARLET — Sometimes called "The reddest rose that grows." Large, long lasting flowers.

Blaze

A relatively new and very popular patented rose. A vigorous free flowering climber with large scarlet-crimson flowers. A recurrent bloomer. One of the finest new climbers.

Strong 2 year plants, \$1.50 each

Daniels Lawn Trees

No outdoor living room is complete without the cool shade of properly placed trees. Then, too, they furnish a suitable framing for both close and distant views in the landscape and when used for screening effects add a comfortable feeling of privacy. Our hardy Northern grown trees have well developed root systems which insure you quick and certain growth.

Only 3-4, 4-5 and 5-6 foot sizes are available. Add 10% for postage.

WHITE AND GREEN ASH—A tall growing native tree of a straight, clean growth habit with round head and dense foliage. Very hardy. The ash leaves out very late in the spring. Foliage turns a bright yellow early in the fall. 6-8 ft. \$1.50; 8-10 ft. \$2.60; 1½ in. \$4.25; 2 in. \$5.25.

BASSWOOD (American Linden)—A hardy rapid growing tree of large size, forming a broad, round top. Large oval leaves, dark green above, light green below. Small, creamy white, highly scented flowers. Prices same as American Elm.

WHITE BIRCH—A beautiful, graceful, upright growing tree of medium size, famed for its striking white bark. Effective when planted singly or in groups. Clusters of three or four planted in one clump will give the most desirable and most naturalistic effect. 5-6 ft. \$1.75; 6-8 ft. \$2.50; 8-10 ft. \$3.50; 1½ in. \$4.50.

CUT LEAF WEEPING BIRCH—One of the most admired of all lawn trees. Noted for its unusually soft and graceful character and outline. Its leaves are finely and deeply cut and its branches long, slender and drooping. Possesses the same attractive white bark as the White Birch. 5-6 ft. \$3.75; 6-8 ft. \$5.50; 8-10 ft. \$6.50.

BUTTERNUT—A rapid growing, attractive native tree which produces large crops of edible, thick meated nuts of excellent quality. May be used as a lawn tree and is well adapted to planting in groves or woodlots. 5-6 ft. \$2.00; 6-8 ft. \$3.00; 8-10 ft. \$4.00.

BECHTEL'S CRAB—A beautifully formed small tree famed for its beautiful rose-like, pink blossoms of spring. Suitable to use in border plantings or as a lawn specimen. The leaves are exceptionally subject to summer and fall spotting from apple rust. Produces no fruit. 3-4 ft. \$2.25.

DOLGO CRAB—The most beautiful of the "real fruiting" apple trees. An upright grower of neat compact form with bright green leaves. The brilliant crimson fruit hangs in abundant clusters in August making Dolgo a strikingly desirable addition to the landscape. Unexcelled for jelly. The best of the regular fruiting apple trees for landscape planting. Specially selected landscape specimens. 5-7 ft. \$2.00; 1½-2 in. \$7.50; 2-2½ in. \$10.00.

FLAME CRAB—An apple tree of medium size and neat compact form. Loaded in the spring with regular apple blossoms and in the fall with very small crab apples. These bright crimson fruits are borne in such profusion that the whole tree appears red, giving rise to the name Flame. The fruit hangs on the tree well into the winter, usually until January. Prices same as Hopa Crab.

HOPA CRAB—One of the most popular of the highly colored, spring flowering ornamental crabs. In early May the tree is covered with a mass of pink to reddish flowers. These are followed in the fall by small to medium red crabs which are borne profusely. Hopa is a much faster grower than Bechtel's and more upright in form. 3-4 ft. \$1.50; 4-5 ft. \$2.00; 5-6 ft. \$2.50; 6-8 ft. \$4.00.

CRAB, RED SILVER—A valuable new addition to the small ornamental trees of the Northwest. Early spring flowers are deeper and more brilliant in hue than Hopa, but not quite as large. Foliage has a distinctly reddish color, overcast with silvery pubescence. Prices same as Hopa Crab.

AMERICAN ELM—The most popular and widely used shade tree in the Northwest. It is unexcelled for shade, street, and lawn plantings. A rapid grower and very long lived, attaining tremendous size as time goes on.

Prices on American Elm

5-6 ft. \$1.00; 6-8 ft. \$1.50; 8-10 ft. \$2.60; 1-1½ in. \$4.25; 1½-2 in. \$5.25; 2-2½ in. \$7.50; 2½-3 in. \$11.00; 3-3½ in. \$16.00; 3½-4 in. \$22.00.

CHINESE ELM—A very rapid growing small leafed elm introduced a few years ago from China. Short lived and not recommended for general planting. Prices same as American Elm.

MOLINE ELM—The Moline Elm is an outstanding selection from the American Elm. It is propagated vegetatively by budding, and consequently the trees grow with extreme uniformity. It is an American Elm in every respect, but because of its uniformity and excellent branching habit it is preferable to the ordinary seedling grown American Elm. 8-10 ft. \$3.00; 1-1½ in. \$5.00; 1½-2 in. \$6.00; larger sizes same price as the American Elm.

HACKBERRY—A splendid hardy, large native tree. Vigorous and healthy, it thrives in all types of soil. Makes a very tall upright tree with strong horizontal branches but does not produce the arching effect of the elm. In middle summer it bears profuse loads of small bluish berries which are very popular with our birds. Prices same as American Elm.



HARD MAPLE

DANIELS TREE PROTECTIVE SERVICE

A good tree is one of the most valuable assets a piece of property can possess. It is a part of one's domain, so treasured, so truly valuable that its well being must be conscientiously guarded. If you list among your treasures one or more fine trees you will be interested in DANIELS TREE PROTECTIVE SERVICE—the best and safest form of "insurance" you can write for them.

We can serve you efficiently and economically whether it be a matter of LIGHT TRIMMING, HEAVY PRUNING, BRACING, FEEDING, SPRAYING, TREE SURGERY, OR OTHER TREE WORK.

We will be glad to consult with you regarding the welfare and preservation of your valuable specimens and to suggest the care necessary for their continued health and long life.



Graceful Weeping Willows Furnish Beautiful Backgrounds and Effective Screens

THORNLESS LOCUST — Another valuable tree of dainty, lacy foliage and attractive flowers followed by larger pods than those of the Common Locust. Free from thorns. 5-6 ft. \$1.25; 6-8 ft. \$1.75; 8-10 ft. \$2.60.

HARD MAPLE (Sugar Maple) — One of our most desirable shade and ornamental trees. A symmetrical tree of great beauty and deep rich green coloring, producing a very dense shade. The most beautiful fall colored foliage of any of our shade trees. 5-6 ft. \$3.00; 6-8 ft. \$4.00; 8-10 ft. \$5.50; 1-1½ in. \$7.00; 1½-2 in. \$9.00.

SCHWEDLER'S MAPLE — One of our most beautiful and colorful shade trees, famed for its beautiful red foliage in spring. As the leaves open up in the spring they take on a bright purplish or crimson color which later turns to a deep rich green frequently retaining a dark purplish tinge in the veining. Similar to the Norway in bark, leaves, and form except for its striking color and somewhat smaller ultimate size. 5-6 ft. \$4.00; 6-8 ft. \$5.50; 8-10 ft. \$7.50.

SILVER MAPLE (Soft Maple) — A hardy, quick growing shade tree of real value. Eventual size somewhat similar to American Elm, but the head is more rounded in form. After the tree is twenty-five years or so old the smaller wood is more brittle than in the elm and shows more tendency to have small branches break off in wind storms. Prices same as American Elm.

WIER'S CUT LEAF MAPLE — A graceful, refined, rapidly growing tree remarkable for its pendulous drooping branches (definitely weeping) and deeply and delicately cut leaves. One of our most graceful lawn trees. Should be used much more than it is. 2-2½ in. \$9.00; 2½-3 in. \$12.00.

MOUNTAIN ASH — One of the most widely used and most popular of the small lawn trees. Its large white flowers of spring are followed by clusters of orange berries which cling to the tree throughout the winter. Graceful, spreading branches and small compound leaves. 5-6 ft. \$2.00; 6-8 ft. \$2.50; 8-10 ft. \$4.00; 1-1½ in. \$5.00; 1½-2 in. \$6.00.

NEWPORT PLUM (Purple Leaf Plum) — See under Shrubs.

BOLLEANA POPLAR — The most desirable of all the slender, upright growing trees. Its definitely columnar form and glossy green leaves, with downy white undersides, have made it extremely popular wherever a strong vertical effect is desired in the landscape. Bark is smooth and greenish gray. 5-6 ft. \$1.50; 6-8 ft. \$2.00; 8-10 ft. \$2.50; 1-1½ in. \$3.00; 1½-2 in. \$4.00; 2-2½ in. \$5.00.

LOMBARDY POPLAR — The most widely used of the slender, vertical, accent trees. Hardy and very quick growing. Moderately short lived. Unsurpassed for a rapid, full growing tree of vertical upright accent type. 4-5 ft. 50c; 5-6 ft. \$1.00; 6-8 ft. \$1.50; 8-10 ft. \$1.75; 1-1½ in. \$2.50; 1½-2 in. \$3.00; 2-2½ in. \$4.00.

NORWAY POPLAR — One of our fastest growing and hardiest trees of its type. Excellent for quick shade or screen and for windbreaks. Somewhat similar to the cottonwood in growth but free from annoying seed-carrying "cotton." 5-6 ft. 75c; 6-8 ft. \$1.25; 8-10 ft. \$1.50; 1-1½ in. \$2.00.

MAINTENANCE OF PLANTINGS

Cultivation — All growing plants thrive best when the surface soil around them is kept loose and mellow from frequent hoeings and cultivations. No farmer would consider planting a crop and then not cultivating the ground around it. The factors that make this important to the farmer and his crops are just as important for the home owner and his plants. This cultivation should be kept up until fall. In the hot dry weather of mid-summer, cultivation labor may be avoided by mulching the ground with lawn clippings, peat or other suitable materials. If mulch is used it should be spaded into the ground the first thing in the spring.

Fertilizers — In addition to good cultivation and watering, judicious fertilizing will do much to stimulate the growth of all plants. Any good, all around, well balanced garden fertilizer is satisfactory for most plants. Greater care should be used in the fertilizing of perennials and evergreens than any other plants.

Pest Control — Unfortunately most plants are subject to attack from some insects or diseases at one time or another. Fortunately, though, most of them can be controlled easily by the use of simple home methods IF the right control measures are used.

Winter Protection — With the exception of tender roses and perennials little thought need be given to winter protection of the ornamental varieties we list in this booklet. Rabbits and mice constitute the most common winter hazards. Suggestions for their control will be found on page

Subsequent Care — No planting can be at its best if neglected, but, if given a small amount of intelligent care, any planting should furnish continuous and delightful sources of beauty and contribute much to one's health and enjoyment of life.

BLACK WALNUT — A splendid, hardy, native tree of fairly rapid growth, large size, with a beautiful spreading, rounded head. In fall it bears large crops of the familiar black walnuts—a delicious edible nut. The wood is of exceptional value. It may be used as a lawn tree and is excellent in grove and woodland plantings. 5-6 ft. \$2.00; 6-8 ft. \$3.00; 8-10 ft. \$4.00.

GOLDEN WILLOW — The largest and fastest growing of the better willows. The young wood takes on a beautiful golden hue with the first warm days of late winter and early spring. Not a desirable lawn tree. Prices same as Norway Poplar.

NIOBE WEeping WILLOW — The best of the Weeping Willows. While it is a very rapid grower, it is perfectly hardy. A clean type of tree, free from most of the litter of broken branches and other trash so common in some willows. Its form is that of a graceful weeping tree with long, slender, hanging, swaying branches. The bark is a beautiful golden yellow, making it exceedingly attractive both in summer and winter. 5-6 ft. \$1.75; 6-8 ft. \$2.75; 8-10 ft. \$4.00; 1-1½ in. \$5.00; 1½-2 in. \$6.00.



DANNY SAYS:

A beautiful shade tree is a thing of beauty and a joy forever. According to Joyce Kilmer's beautiful poem, "Only God can make a tree," but we're doing all we can to aid the good work with hundreds of beautiful specimens of all varieties ready for your selection.

DANIELS BEAUTIFUL EVERGREENS

No planting is truly complete without some evergreens. During the winter they form a most attractive part of one's planting, and during the summer their splendid colors and varying forms add a note of interest to even the most elaborate landscape effect.

As specimen trees in front of the home they are perhaps second to none in popularity. Their importance in foundation plantings has increased so rapidly in the last few years that now a foundation planting seems incomplete without them. No other plants can so effectively and completely provide a windbreak or screen for they are there to serve you throughout the winter and summer. Whether in the foundation planting, border planting, screen or windbreak, evergreens give what no other trees can—twelve months of complete service and beauty.

(Evergreens are not mailable. Should be picked up or delivered)

The Arborvitae

AMERICAN—The most popular of the larger growing varieties. It can be trimmed to secure compact trees or allowed to grow naturally. Dependable under any average conditions of soil and care. A beautiful, deep green tree of soft, thick foliage texture. 24-30 in. \$3.50; 30-36 in. \$4.50; 3-4 ft. \$7.00; 4-5 ft. \$11.00.

GLOBE—A dwarf, bushy evergreen that naturally forms itself into a ball-like form. Bushy and compact. Keeps its shape without trimming attention. Splendid for foundation plantings, tub plantings or low borders. One of the best all-around semi-formal dwarfs. 18-24 in. \$5.00; 24-30 in. \$7.00; 30-36 in. \$9.00.

PYRAMIDAL — The most compact and erect of the species, forming a solid pyramid of green that retains its slender shape without shearing. However, it may be made more compact and kept at any desired height by trimming. Probably the most generally satisfactory and widely used of all pyramidal type of trees. 24-30 in. \$4.50; 30-36 in. \$5.50; 3-4 ft. \$9.00; 4-5 ft. \$12.00; 5-6 ft. \$15.00; 6-7 ft. \$22.00; 7-8 ft. \$28.00.



PYRAMIDAL ARBORVITAE

SIBERIAN—A compact, dense, and bushy plant. Conical in outline. Foliage a rich dark almost bluish-green. The hardiest of the Arborvitae and with its distinctive size, form and foliage texture fills a place in the landscape that no other evergreen does. 18-24 in. \$5.00; 24-30 in. \$7.00; 30-36 in. \$9.00.

The Firs

BALSAM—The native balsam found in northern Minnesota. The foliage is dark green above and silvery beneath. Makes a handsome, rather compact, erect pyramidal tree of fairly rapid growth. Endures moderate shade and moist conditions very satisfactorily. 30-36 in. \$7.00; 3-4 ft. \$8.00; 4-5 ft. \$10.00.

DOUGLAS — A rapidly growing, large, symmetrical tree. Deep green to bluish-green foliage of pleasing softness. The hardiest and most widely used of the firs. It deserves wider usage. Does equally well in full sun or partial shade. Prices same as on Balsam Fir.

The Hemlocks

CANADIAN HEMLOCK—The hardest of our Hemlocks. Does especially well in shaded locations unsuited to most evergreens. Upright in form and graceful in habit. It is the answer to the old, old question of what to put in "that difficult northeast shaded corner." Should have winter protection in exposed places. 2-3 ft. \$9.00; 3-4 ft. \$11.00.

The Junipers

ANDORRA—A low growing, spreading, dwarf evergreen of real merit. Its rich silvery green of summer turns to a beautiful purplish bronze in fall. As the sap starts to move in the spring, this color intensifies and becomes truly striking. With the coming of new growth its more somber green hue is resumed for the rest of the warmer months of the year. 15-18 in. \$4.00; 18-24 in. \$5.50; 24-30 in. \$6.50; 30-36 in. \$8.00; 3-4 ft. \$11.00.



PFITZERS JUNIPER

BAR HARBOR—A dwarf, creeping type of Juniper with a rich bluish color. The best of the silvery blue types of prostrate Junipers. Bar Harbor, Andorra and Golden Canadian are the three most colorful of the dwarf evergreens. Prices same as Andorra Juniper.

CANADIAN—A medium height to low spreading Juniper with sharply pointed leaves of grayish-green color marked on the upper surface by broad silvery-white bands. Rather too spreading to use in foundation plantings but excellent for entrance and border plantings. Prices same as Andorra Juniper.

GOLDEN CANADIAN—We consider this the finest colored of the golden evergreens. Similar in habit of growth to the Canadian, but not as fast growing nor as large eventually. The new tips take on a beautiful golden yellow color. A fine plant for color contrast. 15-18 in. \$4.50; 18-24 in. \$6.00; 24-30 in. \$7.00; 30-36 in. \$8.00; 3-4 ft. \$11.00.

HOW TO PLANT EVERGREENS



The hole for planting an evergreen should be at least one foot larger than the ball of earth and deep enough to allow placing the tree slightly deeper than it stood in the nursery. Place the tree in the hole, loosen and pull back the burlap covering and fill the hole three-quarters full of good soil. Firm it well. Fill once or twice with water and allow it to soak into the ground before putting on more soil. A slight basin or depression should be left to facilitate later waterings. Water evergreens freely throughout the summer. A mulch of straw or peat will prove highly beneficial.

PFITZER — One of the low evergreens most widely used in foundation plantings. A graceful, broad, low evergreen with sweeping fronds of grayish or bluish-green foliage. The strong tips give a definite horizontal line to its effect. By nature it stays fairly close to the ground but may be trained to reach a height of four or five feet. **Prices same as Andorra Juniper.**

RED CEDAR—The most widely used of the upright accent Junipers—but not necessarily the best. A native plant of extreme hardiness. In fall it loses its green color and takes on a reddish-brown tinge which persists until new growth starts in the spring. Is an alternate host for apple rust and consequently subject to the production of undesirable "cedar apples." **30-36 in. \$5.50; 3-4 ft. \$7.50; 4-5 ft. \$9.50; 5-6 ft. \$13.00.**

SAVIN—Another of the three most popular low foundation evergreens. More compact and a deeper, richer green than the Pfitzer. While growing in an upright, spreading, horizontal manner, the tips are more heavily branched or tufted so that the plant seems more compact and without the horizontal tip effect achieved by the Pfitzer. Very hardy and endures the trying conditions of city planting excellently. One of the best.

Prices same as Andorra Juniper.

The Grafted Junipers

CANNARTI—A beautiful, deep green upright that carries its rich color throughout the year. While somewhat more "informal" and open than most of the uprights, it may be sheared to a compact pyramidal form. When unsheared it takes on a slightly open manner of growth that achieves a delightful informality. **24-30 in. \$7.75; 30-36 in. \$8.75; 36-42 in. \$11.00; 42-48 in. \$12.50; 4-5 ft. \$15.00.**

THE SILVER CEDARS—There are two classes of silver cedars, the common seedling type and the grafted varieties. The seedling sorts are usually less hardy, less colorful and generally less satisfactory than the grafted ones. The seedling type is much easier to propagate and consequently cost less. Because of their comparative undesirability we neither recommend nor grow them. . . . Of the many varieties of the grafted Silver Cedars we are growing these four varieties, which we consider the most universally satisfactory:

Dundee—The most symmetrical and compactly self-forming of the upright junipers. Characteristically solid and well filled out to the ground. The color is silvery green, but not as strong a silver as those varieties listed below. One of the hardiest and most generally satisfactory of the grafted junipers. **Prices same as for Cannarti.**

Chandler's—One of the best known of the true silvers. Foliage a beautiful silvery blue during the growing season and only slightly less colorful in the winter months. **Prices same as for Cannarti.**

Welchii—One of the newer Silver varieties. Equal or superior to the Chandler's in color, but more compact with a definite upright or vertical growth to the new tips. **Prices same as for Cannarti.**

Pathfinder—More bushy and fuller in manner of growth than the Chandler's and Welchii varieties, but does not carry as strong a bluish cast in its coloring. Winter color is more bluish green, than blue. **Prices same as for Cannarti.**

The Pines

AUSTRIAN—Commonly considered to be the best of the large growing pine trees for landscape purposes. The needles are straight, slender and 4 to 5 inches in length. Deep, rich green in color. The tree is very symmetrical in form and a rapid grower. **24-30 in. \$5.50; 30-36 in. \$7.00; 3-4 ft. \$9.00; 4-5 ft. \$13.00; 5-6 ft. \$19.00.**

MUGHO—These are the low and compact forms of the dwarf pines. They can be sheared and kept low or allowed to grow larger. Exceedingly hardy. Deep green foliage with candlelike new growths. One of the three best low "foundation" evergreens. **15-18 in. \$4.00; 18-24 in. \$5.00; 24-30 in. \$6.50; 30-36 in. \$8.00; 3-4 ft. \$10.00.**

NORWAY—A fast growing, open type of pine. Characteristic reddish bark. Best used in background or group plantings and for naturalizing in miniature pine groves. **24-30 in. \$5.00; 30-36 in. \$6.50; 3-4 ft. \$8.50; 4-5 ft. \$12.00; 5-6 ft. \$18.00; 6-7 ft. \$22.00.**

PONDEROSA — Somewhat more open and less symmetrical than the Austrian pine but nevertheless a highly desirable tree. Produces a rugged effect in the landscape. Very long needles. A fast grower. **Prices same as Norway Pine.**

SCOTCH—One of the hardiest and fastest growing of the pines. Shorter needled than Austrian or Ponderosa, much more open, less regular and sometimes appears "windblown" in effect. Splendid for mass plantings and naturalizing treatments. **Prices same as Norway Pine.**

WHITE—The native White Pine of our Northern Minnesota woods. Needles very soft. Because of its rapid growth and lighter side branching it gives a more open effect than most of the other large growing pines. **Prices same as Norway Pine.**

The Spruces

BLACK HILLS SPRUCE—One of the hardiest and finest of all spruces—symmetrical, compact and bushy in growth. The foliage varying from a green to bluish-green tint makes the trees always striking for their bright, fresh color. Needles are somewhat shorter and much softer than those of the Colorado Spruce. One of the finest Spruces for landscape purposes. **24-30 in. \$5.50; 30-36 in. \$7.00; 3-4 ft. \$9.50; 4-5 ft. \$12.00.**



COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE

COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE—The most popular novelty for planters of the northern states. Its brilliant blue-green color, neat compact form and symmetrical habit of growth, makes it invaluable in landscape work. The glory of the Blue Spruce is in its intense steel-blue foliage. **24-30 in. \$8.00; 30-36 in. \$9.50; 36-42 in. \$11.00; 42-48 in. \$13.00; 4-4½ ft. \$15.00; 4½-5 ft. \$20.00; 5-6 ft. \$25.00.**

COLORADO GREEN SPRUCE — A very fine tree. Similar to Colorado Blue Spruce in all its respects except in color. The foliage is a rich, glossy, deep green and is well adapted to planting in groups with Colorado Blues for color contrast. **24-30 in. \$6.00; 30-36 in. \$7.00; 36-42 in. \$8.50; 42-48 in. \$10.00; 4-4½ ft. \$12.00; 4½-5 ft. \$15.00; 5-6 ft. \$20.00.**

NORWAY SPRUCE — One of the hardiest and thriftiest of the evergreens. Heavy masses of deep green foliage. For quick growth there is probably no evergreen their equal. **3-4 ft. \$7.50; 4-5 ft. \$10.00.**

The Yews

TAXUS CUSPIDATA CAPITATA — This variety of Japanese Yew develops a single stem growing in an upright, symmetrical branched form. Good for very shady locations. **18-24 in. \$12.00; 24-30 in. \$15.00; 30-36 in. \$18.00.**

TAXUS CUSPIDATA—Low spreading type of Yew. Excellent for low foundation plantings where heavy shade precludes the use of other low evergreens. **18-24 in. \$12.00; 24-30 in. \$15.00.**

TAXUS CUSPIDATA NANA — Dwarf, spreading type of above. Exceptionally compact, and a rich deep green. **12-18 in. \$10.00; 15-18 in. \$13.00.**

DANIELS HARDY PERENNIALS

We wish you could see our perennial gardens. Here are the plants with which to paint your Spring, Summer and Autumn flower pictures. They add the variety to your landscape picture that makes it interesting at all seasons. Perennials are unquestionably the "finishing touches" to the planting whether it be an informal border or a formally laid out garden. With their unlimited assortment of bloom, size and color they may be worked into all parts of the border where their brilliant hues add to the planting a pleasing zest without which it would be incomplete.

Our plants are extremely strong—field grown stock, produced on specially prepared soils abounding in humus and plant food. Under these conditions we have developed exceptionally fibrous roots and strong crowns and tops—plants far surpassing in strength and vitality those ordinarily offered for sale. Daniels' Perennial Plants are preferred by all who have seen or used them.

DELPHINIUM HYBRIDS

"Gorgeousness Personified"

In addition to the regular Delphinium (Bellamosa, Belladonna, and Chinesensis) we offer this year seven outstanding Delphinium Hybrids, including five of the magnificent Pacific Giant Hybrids.

These latter hybrids not only far surpass the older sorts in vigor, size, and splendor of bloom, but have proven highly resistant to mildew.

No garden is complete without a generous scattering of these truly superior varieties. We offer strong field grown plants.

These choice varieties are only 60c each; 5 for \$2.50; 12 for \$5.00, all postpaid.

PACIFIC GIANT STRAINS

Considered by many to be the finest of all Delphinium, these unusual strains surpass in strength of growth, size of bloom and spike, and glorious color ranges. They are unsurpassed for cutting.

BLACK KNIGHT—The darkest of them all, running to deep midnight violet. Heavy velvety texture.

GUINEVERE—A pastel pink to lavender self forming a delicate background for a clear white bee.

BLUE BIRD—A beautiful medium shade of pastel blue mounting an effective white bee.

GALAHAD—Enormous, clear white flowers, frequently 3 inches across, with a glistening texture.

SUMMER SKIES—The rich blue of a summer sky with white bees representing fleecy clouds. Truly delightful.

BLACKMORE AND LANGDON HYBRIDS—An outstanding English strain that is one of the finest developments in the Delphinium family. Colors are delicate shades in blue, mauve, and pink. Flowers are enormous and produced on strong, erect spikes of great length and rigidity.

HOLLYHOCK STRAIN—Delicate pastel shades of varying hues and the intense doubleness of a Hollyhock, coupled with large size of bloom and stalk have made this interesting strain one of the most popular for both garden effect and bouquets.

GARDEN

CHRYSANTHEMUMS

New Northern Bloomers DeLuxe

We consider these hardy Mums the finest addition of many, many years to our fall garden bloomers.

They are so colorful, so widely varied in type and hue and such profuse and long lasting bloomers that no planting is complete without them.

From late August until hard freezes (ordinary frosts do not bother them) they bring to the garden generous splashes of color never possible before.

The varieties listed below are some of the finest of all—each one especially desirable for our short northern season.

In the Fall we offer large clumps—in full Bloom—at only 75c each.



POTTED PLANTS

Are available in these varieties

Only 40c Each Postpaid

COLLECTION C-1

12 Plants (our selection)

An excellent assortment.

Only \$4.00 Postpaid

ALGONQUIN—Early yellow

BRONZE CUSHION—Best bronze

BUTTERBALL—Compact yellow

CHIPPEWA—Large purple—the one finest

Mum of all

DAHLIA MUM—Purplish-wine

EUGENE WANDER—Golden yellow

GLACIER—Dwarf, pure white

PINK CUSHION—Best pink

PIPESTONE—One of the best bronzes

POHATCHING—A superior rose-pink

RED HAWK—Dwarf, wine red

WELCOME—Purple mallow

STRONG FIELD CLUMPS

Are available in these varieties

Only 60c Each Postpaid

COLLECTION C-2

6 Plants (our selection)

An excellent assortment

Only \$3.00 Postpaid

ALGONQUIN—Early yellow

BUTTERBALL—Compact yellow

CHIPPEWA—Large purple—the one finest

Mum of all

DAHLIA MUM—Purplish-wine

DULUTH—Clear yellow

MOON GLOW—Bright yellow

IRIS

40c Each

ETHELWYN DUBAR—Fragrant orchid pink

EUPHONY—Copper with violet

GERTRUDE—Dark blue

GOLDEN IMPERIAL—Yellow

JEAN SIRET—Yellow everblooming

LT. WILLIAMSON—Violet with royal purple

MADAM CHEREAU—White with blue edges

MRS. VALRIE WEST—Crimson brown

PALLIDA DALMONICA—Lavender blue

PLUE DeOR—Tall yellow

ROSE PETAL—Rose pink

SIERRA BLUE—Clear medium blue

SUSAN BLISS—Orchid pink

ZUA—Pearl gray



TWENTY EXTRA CHOICE PHLOX

Only 50c Each, Postpaid

"Indispensable" is one way of designating the summer flowering Phlox. Their strong vigorous growth, their ease of culture, and their profuse blooms of widely assorted colors make them a truly indispensable "must" in every flower border.

Many of the choicest varieties are found in our list, and from them can be chosen fine assortments to delight the most exacting Phlox enthusiast. Our plants are strong field grown individuals.

AFRICA—Brilliant carmine-red with blood-red eye. Well formed heads with large florets. **ANTOINETTE SIX**—A pure white Phlox with unusually large heads. Ideal for mass effect.

A beautiful new variety.

B. COMPTE—A rich, satiny amaranth. Large heads produced on tall stalks.

CHAMPS ELYSEE—Compact heads of rich purple.

CHAS. CURTIS—An unusual and distinctive color, sometimes described as Sunset Red. Fine, strong grower. Large flower head.

ECLAIEUR—Brilliant rose magenta, with white eye.

ENCHANTRESS—Bright salmon pink with a darker eye.

FAIRY KING—The loveliest lavender. Large, rounded, shapely flower heads. Rich green foliage.

FUERBRAND—Clear, rich, brilliant orange scarlet, against vermillion.

GRAFF ZEPPELIN—Ivory white flowers with vermillion-red eyes. Holds color well.

HAUPTMAN KOEHL—Glowing, full toned red. Large, compact trusses on strong stem.

One of today's finest red Phlox.

IRENE—One of the best cherry red Phlox. Medium height with bronzy green foliage.

JULES SANDEAU—Brilliant watermelon pink. Rather dwarf. Free bloomer with a long season.

JULY LIGHTS—Flowers early, medium height. Soft, light red with blood red eye.

MARY LOUISE—One of the best white Phlox. Pure white with large heads. Individual florets often 2 inches across. Fragrant.

PAINTED LADY—Silvery pink with salmon shadings and cherry red eye. Strong grower and free bloomer.

PROGRESS—Superb light blue, handsomely set off with deeper purple eyes. Extra large.

RHINELANDER—Salmon pink with carmine eye. One of the best "Old Faithfuls."

STARLIGHT—Rich violet with an almost perfectly formed white star in the center. A strong grower.

THOR—A beautiful old time favorite. Vigorous grower. Deep salmon to rose in color.



FESTIVA MAXIMA

Peonies—always one of the showiest and most satisfactory of all perennials, either in the garden or as cut flowers—deserve a place in every planting.

PEONY

\$1.00 Each

BARONESS SCHROEDER—White

DR. BRETTENEAU—Pink

EDULIS SUPERBA—Deep pink

EUGENE BIGOT—Red

FESTIVA MAXIMA—White

LA TULIP—White

MME. DeVERNEVILLE—White

MARIE LEMOINE—White

MARTHA BULLOCK—Rose Pink

RACHEL—Rich Red

VICTOR HUGO—Light Red

UNNAMED, MIXED COLORS—

3 for \$1.25



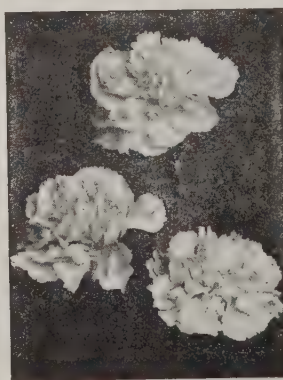
CHINESE LANTERNS
(*Physalis Francheti*)

An easily grown, extremely hardy perennial ever popular for its brilliant seed pods or "lanterns." A brilliant scarlet in hue, they retain full color after drying and make one of our showiest "Winter Bouquets."



AQUILEGIA (COLUMBINE)

The gorgeous, long-spurred columbine Hybrids are the most brilliant, yet delicately hued of our spring flowers.



HARDY CARNATIONS

Almost the equal of greenhouse carnations in color, size, fullness and fragrance.



SWEET WILLIAM

An ever popular, ever dependable Dianthus of such beautiful colors and size of bloom that it is a garden "must."

Daniels Hardy Perennials

PRICES: 40c EACH; \$4.00 PER DOZEN EXCEPT AS NOTED BELOW

NAME	HEIGHT	COLOR	SEASON
Achillea Eupatorium (Fernleaf Yarrow).....	24-36 in.	Yellow	August
Achillea Millefolium Roseum (Rosy Yarrow).....	18-24 in.	Pink	June-September
Achillea Ptarmica.....	18-24 in.	White	June-September
Aconitum Fischeri (Monkshood) 50c.....	24-36 in.	Blue	September-October
Alyssum Argenteum (Yellow Tuft).....	15-18 in.	Yellow	June-August
Alyssum Saxatile Compactum (Basket of Gold).....	10-12 in.	Yellow	May
Anchusa Italica (Anchusa Dropmore).....	4-5 ft.	Blue	June-August
Anchusa Myosotidiflore (Forget-Me-Not).....	6-10 in.	Blue	May-August
Anemone Pulsatilla (Pasque Flower).....	9-12 in.	Lavender	May
Anthemis Tinctoria Kelwayi (Golden Marguerite).....	18-24 in.	Yellow	May
Aquilegia Long Spurred (Columbine).....	18-24 in.	Varied	May
Aquelegia, Scott Elliot Hybrids (Columbine).....	18-24 in.	Varied	May
Arabis Alpina (Rock Cress).....	6-8 in.	White	April-May
Artemisia Lactiflora (White Mugwort).....	3-4 ft.	White	September
Artemisia Albula (Silver King).....	3-4 ft.	Silvery	June-September
Astilbe (Spirea) 50c.....	18-24 in.	Pink and White	June-September
Hardy Asters (in variety).....	12 in.-5 ft.	Varied	July-October
Baptisia Australis (False Indigo).....	2-2 ft.	Blue	May-June
Boltonia Asteroides (False-Chamomile).....	5-6 ft.	White	August-September
Campanula Carpatia (Bellflower).....	6-12 in.	Blue	June-August
Campanula Persicifolia (Bellflower).....	2-3 ft.	Blue	June-July
Campanula Rotundifolia (Harebell).....	18 in.	Blue	June-September
Centaurea Montana (Per. Bachelor Button).....	18-24 in.	Blue	July-September
Cerastium Tomentosum (Snow in Summer).....	6-8 in.	White	June
Chrysanthemum Alaska (Shasta Daisy).....	18-24 in.	White	June-October
Convallaria Majales (Lilly of the Valley).....	6-10 in.	White	May
Coreopsis Lanceolata Grandiflora (Coreopsis).....	2 ft.	Yellow	June-September
Delphinium Belladonna (Larkspur).....	3 ft.	Light Blue	June-October
Delphinium Bellamosa (Larkspur).....	3 ft.	Dark Blue	June-October
Delphinium Chinese (Chinese Delphinium).....	12-18 in.	Blue	June-September
Dianthus Barbatas (Sweet William).....	1 ft.	Varied	May-June
Dianthus Deltoides (Maiden Pink).....	6-10 in.	Crimson	May-June
Dianthus (Hardy Carnation).....	12-18 in.	Varied	June-October
Dianthus Plumarius (Clove Pink).....	8-12 in.	Varied	June-September
Dicentra Eximia (Dwarf Bleeding Heart) 50c.....	12 in.	Rose	May-September
Dicentra Spectabilis (Bleeding Heart) 75c.....	2-2 ft.	Pink	May-June
Dictamnus Fraxinella (Gas Plant) 75c.....	2-3 ft.	Pink and White	June-July
Echinops Ritro (Globe Thistle).....	3-4 ft.	Blue	July-September
Ferns, Hardy 50c.....	3-4 ft.	Green	May-September
Funkia Coerulea Lanceolata (Plantain Lily).....	15-18 in.	Lilac	July-September
Funkia Subcordata Grandiflora (Large White Funkia) 75c.....	2-3 ft.	Blue	July-August
Funkia Undulata Variegata (Variegata Funkia) 50c.....	15 in.	White	August-September
Gaillardia Grandiflora (Blanket Flower).....	18-24 in.	Yellow and Red	June-October
Gypsophila Paniculata (Baby's Breath).....	2-3 ft.	White	August-September
Gypsophila (Bristol Fairy) \$1.00.....	2-3 ft.	White	July-September
Gypsophila Repens (Dwarf Baby's Breath).....	6-10 in.	White	June-July
Hemerocallis (Day Lilies) 40-60c.....	2-5 ft.	Varied	June-September
Heuchera Sanguinea (Coral Bell) 50c.....	12-18 in.	Coral	July-September
Iberis, Sempervirens (Candy Tuft).....	8-10 in.	Pink and White	May
Iris Pumila (Dwarf Iris).....	5-6 in.	Varied	May
Iris Siberica (Siberian Iris).....	3-4 ft.	Blues	May
Liatis Spicata (Blazing Star) 50c.....	4-6 ft.	Purple	July-August
Lily (Elegans).....	2-3 ft.	Red	June-July
Lily (Regale).....	3-4 ft.	White	July-August
Lily Tenuifolium (Cora Lily).....	12-18 ft.	Crimson	July-August
Lily (Tiger).....	3-4 ft.	Crimson	June-July
Linum Perenne (Perennial Flax).....	12-18 in.	Blue	June-September
Lupinus Polyphyllus (Lupine).....	2-3 ft.	Varied	June-July
Lychnis Alpina (Artic Champion).....	8-12 in.	Rose Pink	May
Lychnis Chalcedonica (Maltese Cross).....	2-2 ft.	Scarlet	June-July
Lychnis Coronaria (Rose Champion).....	2-2 ft.	Crimson	June-July
Lychnis Haagenia.....	12-15 in.	Scarlet	June
Lythrum (Mordens Pink) 50c.....	3-5 ft.	Pink	July-August
Monarda Didyma (Bee Balm).....	3 ft.	Crimson	June-September
Myosotis Palustris (Forget-me-not).....	6-10 in.	Blue	May-September
Nepeta Mussini.....	12-18 in.	Lavender	June
Oenothera (Evening Primrose).....	12-15 in.	Yellow	July-October
Pachysandra Terminalis (Japanese Spurge).....	6-9 in.	Cream	May-June
Papaver Nudicaule (Iceland Poppy).....	12-18 in.	Varied	June-September
Papaver Orientale (Oriental Poppy).....	2-3 ft.	Crimson	May-June
Penstemon Barbatas (Beards Tongue).....	3 ft.	Scarlet	June-July
Phlox Sublata (in variety) (Moss Pink).....	6-8 in.	Varied	April-May
Physalis Francheti (Chinese Lantern).....	24-30 in.	Scarlet	September-October
Physostegia Virginica (False Dragenhead).....	3 ft.	Pink and White	July-August
Platycodon Grandiflora (Balloon Flower).....	18-24 in.	Blue-White	June-October
Polemonium (Jacobs Ladder).....	2-3 ft.	Blue	June-July
Pyrethrum Roseum (Painted Daisy).....	2-2 ft.	Varied	May-September
Pyrethrum Uliginosum (Fall Daisy).....	4-5 ft.	White	August-September
Rudbeckia Laciniata (Golden Glow).....	5-6 ft.	Yellow	August-October
Rudbeckia Newmanni (Brown Eyed Susan).....	3-4 ft.	Yellow	July-August
Rudbeckia Purpurea (Corn Flower).....	3-5 ft.	Purple	July-October
Saponaria (Soapwort).....	8-12 in.	Pink	May-June
Scabiosa Caucasica (Mourning Bride).....	2 ft.	Blue	June-September
Sedum (in variety).....	6-8 in.	Varied	Varied
Spirea, Filapendula (Dropwort) 50c.....	18-24 in.	Cream	June-July
Statice Latifolia (Sea Lavender) 50c.....	2-2 ft.	Lavender	August-September
Sweet Pea (Perennial Sweet Pea).....	5-6 ft.	White and Pink	July-September
Teucrium Chamaedrys.....	10-12 in.	Rose	June-July
Thalictrum (in variety) (Meadow Rue).....	2-5 ft.	Cream	July
Thermopsis Caroliniana.....	3-5 ft.	Yellow	May-June
Thymus Vulgaris (Common Thyme).....	4-8 in.	Purple	June-July
Tunica Saxifraga (Coat Flower).....	6-8 in.	Pink	August-September
Veronica Longifolia (Speedwell).....	2 ft.	Blue	June
Veronica Repens (Creeping Speedwell).....	2-6 in.	Blue	June
Veronica Rupestris (Speedwell).....	3-4 in.	Blue	June-July
Veronica Spicata (Speedwell).....	12-18 in.	Blue	June-September
Vinca Minor (Periwinkle).....	4-6 in.	Blue	July-August
Yucca (Adams Needle).....	4-6 ft.	Cream	April-October
Viola (in variety).....	6-10 in.	Varied	

Hardy Northern Grown Fruit Trees and Plants

A New Day Has Dawned For the Northern Fruit Grower!

Scarcity of fruit and development of new and improved varieties have brought a new era for the fruit grower.

The home owner—hard pressed by scarcity of fruit and prohibitive prices—must turn to home production if he would have bountiful supplies. The commercial grower can be assured of strong demand and profitable prices for some time to come.

And to all planters the advent of new and thrilling varieties (mostly creations of our great State Fruit Breeding Farm) unfolds a field of fruit growing achievement and profits scarcely dreamed of a few years ago. Size, quality, productivity, hardiness, marketability—all these joys and more, too, await the planters of the fine varieties we list in the following pages.

It is an accepted fact that fruit acreages are low—supplies of many kinds scarce and decreasing (because of labor shortage and national use) and that demand is great and prices high. This situation will probably exist for some time to come.

The grower who plants now—spring, 1948—should be in a very favorable position, whether for home use or market, for several years.

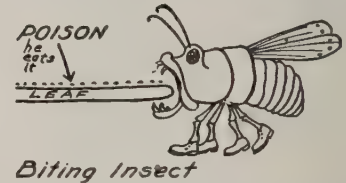
Many of the newer varieties are in short supply and great demand so should be ordered early. This is especially true of the Six New Apples on the next page, and of the Pears and Arrowhead Strawberry.

There is also a great shortage of fruit plants (due to nursery labor problems), so it is not a cry of "Wolf, Wolf," when we advise early ordering.

Buy early—but buy the best—Buy Daniels Hardy northern grown plants of the best varieties for the North.

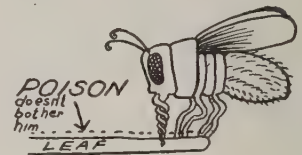
ABOUT INSECTS

Insects are commonly divided into 2 groups, the **biting** and the **sucking**, based



Biting Insect

on their feeding methods. The former are equipped with biting mouth parts with which they chew off and consume parts of the plant tissue. Whenever one sees holes being eaten in the leaves, or the leaves disappearing as the insect works, he can be sure that it is the biting type of insect that is doing the damage. To control it a "stomach" poison, such as Arsenate of Lead, is dusted or sprayed onto the leaf surface, so that the insect, as he continues his feeding, will devour the poison along with the plant tissue.



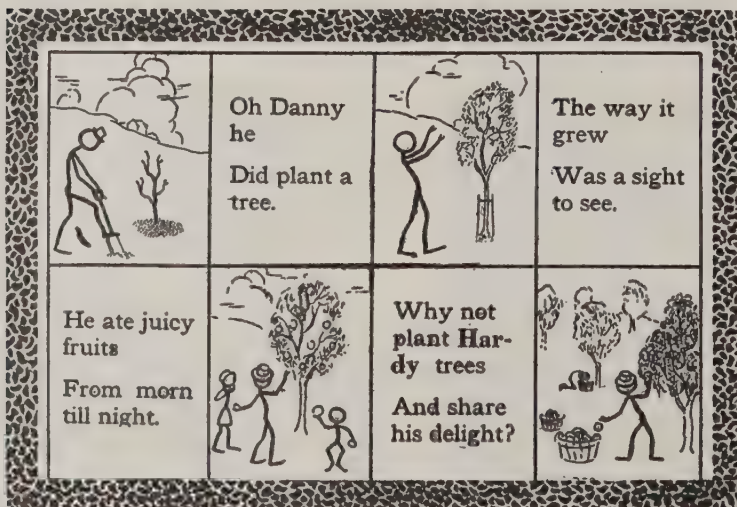
Sucking Insect

Sucking insects, on the other hand, do not devour any plant tissue, but by means of an elongated mouth part, or proboscis, pierce the leaf or stem and suck out the juices from the inside in much the same manner that the mosquito feeds. Arsenate of Lead or similar stomach poisons have no effect upon the sucking type. They must be controlled by using a spray or dusting material which kills by coming in contact with its body. Some form of tobacco spray (Nicotine Sulphate) is generally used.

ABOUT DISEASES

Of the various groups of plant diseases only one, the **Fungus Disease**, is effectively controlled directly by spraying. This type of disease spreads by means of a small single-celled part called a spore. The spores float through the air, light on the host plant and under favorable conditions of temperature and moisture "spout," sending out a minute "shoot" which grows along the surface of the plant, until it finds an opening through which it gains admission. Once inside of the plant, sprays do not affect it, but it may be held in check by a coating on the plant surface of a poison such as Lime Sulphur, which can kill the shoot before it gets into the plant tissue.

Other common disease types are **Bacterial** and **Systemic**. Each have their rather complicated and specialized controls. Mosaic, a systematic disease of Raspberries is especially important. Only raspberry plants certified to be free from Mosaic by the State Nursery Inspectors should be planted.



Sensational New Varieties

DANIELS HARDY APPLES

Having been extensive orchardists as well as nurserymen for well over thirty years, we feel that we know apple values pretty well—both from a home and a commercial orchardist's point of view. There are probably several hundred different kinds of apples being grown in Minnesota and adjacent territory—but only a few of them are really worth while.

The varieties listed on these three pages comprise what we consider to be the very best of them all. Each has its especial merit and value. Our descriptions point these out, so that even the novice can make a wise selection. However, we will be happy to aid anyone in choosing a list for any particular location or purpose.

Now—right in our own yards and home and commercial orchards—we can grow as fine apples as are produced anywhere in the world.

Plant—and plant now—the marvelous new sorts . . . and remember, too, that the older Duchess, McIntosh, Wealthy, and others listed here are just as good as ever . . . and each has its important place.

OUR "SPECIAL" APPLE PAGE

SIX SUPER APPLES THAT ARE REALLY "SUPER"

Chestnut

(Minn. No. 240)

The New Super Crab

After 25 years of thorough testing, the University of Minnesota has just named this delicious crab—thereby giving it the official stamp of recommendation.

Chestnut is a large, delicious, red crab—excellent for eating fresh and for sauce, pies and pickles—the ideal sweet crab for home use.

Chestnut's Points of Superiority: Hardy throughout Minnesota. . . . Highly productive. . . . Season—past Whitney. . . . Keeps 2 to 3 months. . . . Good red color. . . . Delicious, nut-like flavor. . . . Good for sauce and pickling. . . . Large—about 2 inches across. . . . Disease resistant.

The wise planter will use Chestnut freely—it is an indispensable apple in every orchard. Be sure to plant some this spring.

Fireside

(Minn. No. 993)

The New "Northern Delicious"

We consider FIRESIDE to be the one Highest Quality Apple for Minnesota. It is a "must" for all apple planters, home or commercial.

The latest, and many say the best, of the all-winter apples yet introduced by the great Minnesota Fruit Breeding Farm. Extremely hardy for a tree producing such high quality fruits, Fireside has proven dependable in all but the extreme Northern part of Minnesota. The tree is vigorous, highly productive, and a regular annual producer of large crops. The fruit is large, colored a beautiful red, clings well to the tree, and keeps all winter.

In flavor the fruit is described by the originators as rich, sub-acid, almost sweet, with a crisp, firm juicy flesh. Most orchardists put it at the head of all hardy winter apples for quality—the equal or superior of Delicious. But remember it is **hardy**, and can be grown successfully in home or commercial orchards in practically all parts of Minnesota.

DANIELS APPLE PRICES

Only standard size is mailable. Add 10% if to go by mail.

Varieties on This Page				Varieties on Pages 18 and 19			
	1	5	10	1	5	10	25
Standard, 3-4 ft.....	\$1.50	\$7.25	\$14.00	\$1.20	\$5.75	\$10.00	\$23.50
Large, 4-6 ft.....	1.75	8.50	16.50	1.30	6.25	11.50	27.00
Extra Large, 5-7 ft.....	2.00	9.75	19.00	1.50	7.25	13.50	31.00

Minjon

(Minn. No. 700)

The "Minnesota Jonathan"

The reddest, all-red, red apple of Wealthy season. Thorough test has proven its worth for both home and extensive commercial growing.

It is hardy throughout all of Minnesota. It is a regular bearer. . . . Its even distribution insures uniform size. . . . It clings to the tree until picked. . . . It comes in Wealthy season but colors much better. . . . It has an excellent flavor and quality. . . . It tops the market in its season.

What more can you ask in a fall Apple?

As the name implies it is so close-similar to the Jonathan that it is commonly called the "Minnesota Jonathan," and its name, "Minjon" is so derived.

Commercial growers have found it highly profitable in late and post-Wealthy season.

Victory

(Minn. No. 396)

The New "Minnesota McIntosh"

A new Minnesota creation of good size and high quality similar, but superior to the old McIntosh.

Victory not only possesses the famed aromatic flavor of the McIntosh, but surpasses it in these respects—Better Color, Firmer Flesh, Higher Quality, Superior Cooker, a Week Later, Keeps Month Longer, Sticks to Tree, Handles Better.

Truly Victory is one of Minnesota's finest apples. It is unsurpassed for the home orchard and a top money maker.

For "Quality Supreme" plant Victory.

Minnesota No. 790

The Northwest's Best Baking Apple

A big, new apple with a rich, solid red color. A regular bearer of good quality that has been proven by exhaustive tests to be the best baking apple we can grow in Minnesota.

Far superior to our older varieties in this respect. It is equal in baking qualities to the famed Rome Beauty—heretofore the acknowledged "King of the Bakers."

Valuable both for the home and commercial planter, Minn. No. 790 is not only tops as a baking apple but is also an excellent quality, crisp, attractive dessert apple that is an excellent winter keeper. Will, undoubtedly be named soon by the University Horticultural Experts.

Redwell

(Minn. No. 638)

The New "Winter Wealthy"

This fine, red apple has just been named by its originators, the University of Minnesota, thereby giving it the official stamp of approval.

Redwell is rather similar to the Wealthy in appearance—but so, so much better in most respects that it is in a class by itself.

A beautiful red in color, a regular fruiter (hasn't missed a crop in over twenty years), uniform in size, excellent in quality, clings to the tree through harvest—because of these and many other good plants, commercial growers commonly acclaim Redwell to be one of the very best of our new varieties.

Season late—usually harvested in mid-October.

THE EIGHT BEST "OLD FAITHFULS"

Beacon

(Minn. No. 423)

An Early All-Red Eating Apple That Tops the Early Fall Market

This variety has rapidly pushed ahead until it has now established itself as the leader among all early fall varieties for the middle west. Note these points of superiority:

TREES—Vigorous, productive, hardy.

SEASON—Late Duchess. Keeps 1 month after picking, without cold storage.

FRUIT—Highly colored, all red. Better eating quality than Duchess and an excellent cooking apple.

We have a considerable number of Beacon in our own orchards—several trees 18 to 20 years old. We are completely "sold" on them and are planting heavily. They are dependable bearers—one can take plenty of time in marketing, as they keep well, and they top the market.

Daniels Red Duchess

Still the Best Early Apple

A remarkable early red apple. An improved "bud sport" of the Duchess of Oldenburg.

The Daniels Red Duchess is an early red apple that seems destined to entirely displace the old Duchess of Oldenburg.

It possesses all of the good qualities of the older variety and in addition that all important, price commanding quality of high red color. It comes when red apples are scarce—and always sells at top market prices.

We know of no better real early "summer" apple for general commercial or home growing in this section of the country.



**DANIELS RED DUCHESS
BEARING IN NURSERY ROW**

One of the many valuable characteristics of this splendid "Improved Duchess" is its early bearing habit. Frequently, as shown in the picture above, it bears even in the nursery row.

Erickson

The Biggest Red Apple

The largest early red apple, and possibly the largest red apple now highly recommended for planting. Bears at a very early age. Because of its extra large size it is always in strong demand on the early market. Extremely hardy, and a regular producer. Good quality. If you're looking for size—you'll find it in Erickson—and you'll find early market high profits, too!

Haralson

(Minn. No. 90)

The Most Widely Planted Hardy, Red, Winter Apple

Haralson has really "arrived." Because it was one of the earlier Minnesota introductions, and because it has proven itself so valuable it is now one of our most extensively planted varieties.

Here are some of Haralson's outstanding good points: Very hardy . . . extremely productive . . . bears, and heavily, at a very young age . . . red . . . good size . . . sticks to the tree until picked . . . good in quality for dessert purposes, and an excellent cooker.

No wonder it is popular! No wonder the home gardener enthuses over it, and no wonder the commercial grower finds it highly profitable and plants more and more of it. You'll like it, too!

McIntosh

Quality Supreme

One of the finest apples grown. Because of its brilliant deep red color, delicate flavor, crisp snow-white flesh, and distinctly pleasant aroma, it is considered by many to be the finest dessert apple of its season. McIntosh has proven eminently successful throughout the Southern part of the state and is at present one of the Northwest's most popular varieties. Season October to January.

Northwest Greening

The One Best Winter Greening

The best and longest keeping of the greenings. A splendidly formed, bright green fruit. Should be in every orchard for, even in ordinary storage, they keep well all winter and in a good vegetable cellar sometimes on into the summer. One of the leading and most profitable commercial varieties in the Southern part of Minnesota. Unexcelled for pies and baking.

ORCHARD CULTURE



Planting—Early spring is the best time to plant fruit trees in the open field; however, on small properties and city lots where watering facilities are ample and where the exposure is not as great as in the open field, fall planting is entirely satisfactory. The trees should be set about 2 inches deeper than they grew in the nursery row. The trees are usually arranged in a square pattern, each tree equally distant from four others in the corner of a square. By way of conserving space and getting the fullest use of the ground ("two acres in one") when the trees are young, it is a common practice to plant a temporary tree (called a "filler") in the center of each square or oblong. The "filler" tree should be one which does not get large too rapidly and which bears at a very early age. The Haralson, Red Duchess and Doigo Apple are splendid for this purpose. The filler trees must be removed before they crowd the permanent ones.

The newly set trees should be carefully pruned, not only to counterbalance root loss, as is done in planting any deciduous shrub or tree, but also to establish the best possible branching head or "scaffold."

Planting Distances—

Apples	.....25 to 32 feet apart
Pears	.....22 to 30 feet apart
Plums	.....16 to 22 feet apart
Cherries	.....12 to 16 feet apart

Culture—All fruit trees should be thoroughly cultivated during the first few years of the orchard's life. As apples and pears reach bearing maturity, the ground may be and probably should be allowed to develop into a sod, but with plums and cherries much better results and production will be obtained if cultivation is maintained throughout the life of the orchard. Where cultivation is not practical in plums and cherries as they get older, and as a supplement to sod culture in apples and pears, the use of a heavy ground mulch may be practiced. Hay, lawn clippings, leaves, strawy manure, or any similar material may be used to form this mulch.

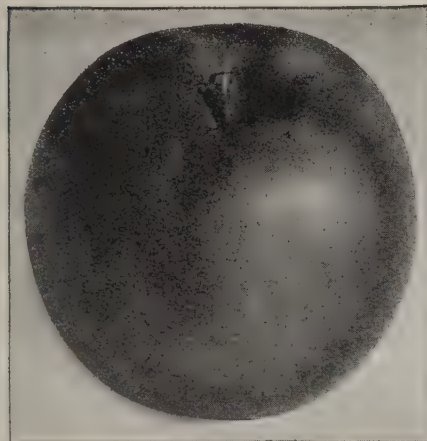
Where orchards are being cultivated the trees must be allowed a period in the later part of each year during which cultivation is dispensed with. This is necessary to allow the trees to check their growth, ripen and harden up their wood, and to allow them to prepare themselves to withstand the cold winter months ahead. Cultivation is usually stopped between July 15 and 31. At this time it is advisable to sow broadcast a cover crop of oats, buckwheat or similar material.

Pruning—All orchard trees, young or old, should be pruned annually. Space does not permit a detailed discussion of the subject, so suffice it to say that all dead, diseased and crowding wood should be removed admitting ample air and light.

DANNY SAYS:



"Gone With the Wind?" Not so for Fireside, Haralson, Northwest Greening, Victory and Prairie Spy, for they not only keep all winter but they won't blow off the tree at picking time.



McINTOSH

Prairie Spy

(Minn. No. 1007)

**Hardy, Red, High Quality
Winter Apple**

Here is another outstanding origination of the Minnesota State Fruit Breeding Farm. As the name indicates, Prairie Spy, has many of the fine characteristics of that famous old apple of the East, The Northern Spy. It has aptly been described as "A large red apple with quality equal to any late winter variety regardless of where grown."

High points of Prairie Spy's claims to fame are:

The fruit is large, attractive red, exceptionally high quality, long keeper, clings to the tree until picked. A true winter apple.

The tree is vigorous, productive and hardy, except in highly unfavorable locations. In northern areas where growing season is very short the tree holds up but fruit colors poorly. Does excellently as far north as the Twin Cities.

Wealthy

Minnesota's Most Famous Apple

The old favorite fall apple of corn and pumpkin time! Probably no eating apple is more popular and more loved than Wealthy, and certainly no fruit raises more nostalgic memories in those who have left Minnesota. And no wonder, for Wealthy's appetizing red appearance, its crisp, white, juicy flesh and sprightly flavor have endeared it to many.

In spite of all the fine new varieties—Wealthy retains its popularity and will be largely planted for years to come!



DANNY SAYS:

If "an apple a day keeps the Doctor away" . . . then plant some Daniels apple trees and grow your own "Doctor chasers." They bring fun, health and profit.

DANIELS

"VEST POCKET ORCHARD" APPLE TREES

SUPER HARDY—NORTHERN GROWN—EARLY BEARING

Four to Nine Varieties on One Tree

How often has the city home owner sighed for three or more varieties of apples when there was room for only one tree in his yard! To meet their needs we have developed Daniels Vest Pocket Orchard apple trees. By means of a painstaking process of grafting, we have developed trees which will bear 4, 5 and even up to nine different varieties on the one tree. Each variety is as perfect as if it had grown on a normal tree. We have used only the best varieties as Fireside, Minjon, Wealthy, Haralson, Dolgo, Daniels Red Duchess, McIntosh and Erickson. Aside from its utilitarian value, you will get more "bang" out of one of these trees, bearing several varieties of fruit at once, than out of any other plant on your grounds. **Order Early! 4 varieties \$4.00; 5 varieties \$5.00; 6 varieties \$6.00; 7 varieties \$7.00; 8 varieties or more \$7.50. Not mailable.**

THE CRAB APPLES

We offer what we consider the four finest crabs for eating, jelly, pickling, and as hardy top-working stocks. The new Chestnut has been aptly called the "Super" Crab.

Chestnut

(Minn. No. 240)

A New "Super Crab"
(See description on Page 17)

Dolgo Crab

Dolgo is generally conceded to be the most beautiful of all apple trees. It is heavily laden with large white flowers at blossom time, and later the brilliant red fruit is borne freely in beautiful rope-like clusters, among dense foliage of vivid, dark green.

The fruit is oblong in shape, of rare beauty and has a very unusual lemon-like flavor. Far superior to other crabs for jellies, producing a transparent bright red jelly of high quality. Will jell even when dead ripe.

When in full bloom the tree is very decorative, and again in early fall when the fruit is ripening the high red color of the fruit makes this tree worth while just for ornamental and lawn purposes.

Virginia Crab

One of the oldest and most dependable crabs. Tree large, vigorous and heavy bearer. Very hardy. Unsurpassed as a stock for top-working to less hardy varieties.

Whitney Crab

A large crab, generally considered the nicest eating of all crabs—and by many the best eating apple of its season—early fall. Large in size for a crab, well colored, with crisp flesh and a delightful flavor. A hardy, strong, very upright grower.

"CAN'T WAITERS"

Apples for the Man Who Can't Wait!

So, so often people ask us for trees that will bear right away. "I must have something that will fruit right away—I'm getting old and can't wait forever," is what they say. So, we're growing for the "can't waiter" an extra large, fine transplanted tree all ready to go to work for you—and for lack of a more "pat" title we call them our "CAN'T WAITERS."

We have a nice block of these in several varieties in limited numbers.

They are pretty large to ship, so we suggest delivery or pick up service.

They are priced at from **\$3.00 to \$7.50** each, depending upon size.

But better order early—they are really scarce.

FRUIT SPRAY PROGRAMS FOR CENTRAL MINNESOTA

(Spray material numbers refer to list on Page 29.)

(Add No. 2 to the program whenever aphids are present.)

For Apples and Pears

Dormant (if necessary for scale): Use No. 6.
1st Spray (Pink): When first flower buds show pink. Use No. 1 and No. 3.

2nd Spray (Calyx): As soon as most of the petals have dropped. Use No. 1 and No. 3.

3rd Spray (1st Cover): 10 days to 3 weeks after 2nd Spray. Use No. 1 and No. 3—OR—No. 1 and No. 4.

4th Spray (2nd Cover): Two to three weeks after 3rd Spray. Use No. 1 and No. 4.

5th Spray (1st Maggot): About July 20th. Use No. 1 and No. 4. If maggot infection has been severe apply another spray (same as 5th) about August 10th.

NOTE: 2nd, 5th, 3rd, and 1st are the four most important sprays, arranged in order of their importance.

For Plums and Cherries

1st Spray: Just before blossoms open. Use No. 1 and No. 3.

2nd Spray: Just after petals fall. Use No. 1 and No. 3.

3rd Spray: When plums are size of small peas. Use No. 1 and either No. 3 or No. 4.

4th Spray: When fruit first starts to color. Use No. 3 OR No. 4.



Minnesota's Two New "Super" Plums

PIPESTONE—One of the most recent introductions of the State Fruit Breeding Farm—it is rated by experts as one of the best of them all. Of good, red color it is one of the largest plums, early in season, high

in quality, and a very heavy producer. An excellent canner.

REDCOAT—Early. Another of the most recent University introductions. Tree is vigorous and highly productive. Fruit is medium sized, prune shaped, fully covered—a rich red, and **entirely freestone**. Promises to become one of the most popular early varieties. Should be in every plum orchard.

Prices on PIPESTONE and REDCOAT

Large size, \$2.00 each; 5 for \$9.75

SEVEN FINE "OLD FAITHFUL" PLUMS

ELLIOT—Late. A large, attractive, red plum of good quality. We have a large block of Elliot in our orchards that have been fruiting over 20 years. It has been one of our most regular, dependable and profitable varieties.

EMBER—Mid-season, to late. The longest keeper of them all. Skin yellowish with attractive red blush, high quality and heavy bearer. One of the best.

MONITOR — Late mid-season. A large, high quality regular bearer. One of the earlier of the University introductions but still one of the best. Has been bearing profitably in our orchards for 20 years.

SUPERIOR—Mid-season. Largest of the Minnesota varieties. In flavor, good red color, texture, size and productivity it has proven itself worthy of its name—**Superior**. One of the finest of all the plums.

UNDERWOOD — The earliest and one of the best of them all. Large, rich red skin and firm juicy golden flesh. Excellent quality. Available only in "Large" size.

THE POLLINIZER PLUMS

POLLINIZERS (An Orchard Necessity)—Certain varieties have proven themselves excellent Pollinizers for the big Minnesota plums. Some pollinizers work better on certain varieties than others, so we suggest that the selection of a pollinizer variety be left to us. But don't forget that proper pollinizers are essential to heaviest fruiting of the other plums.

SURPRISE—One of the best of the old "Americana" types. High quality fruit. Sometimes a light yielder, but always an excellent pollinizer.

TOKA—One of the most popular of the South Dakota introductions. A hardy, prolific and vigorous grower. Fruit of large size and splendid quality. Good cooking and canning plum. A regular, heavy fruiter.

PLUM PRICES

(Except Pipestone and Redcoat)

	1	5	10
Standard	\$1.50	\$7.25	\$14.00
Large	1.75	8.50	16.50
Extra large, bearing age.....	2.00	9.75	19.00

DANIELS QUALITY PLUMS

A few years ago—yes, very few—no one dreamed that fruits like these could be grown except on the Pacific coast. But now, thanks to clever plant wizards of our State Fruit Breeding Farm, these tested and proven plums are being grown successfully throughout the entire middle west, and any of us can enjoy the pleasure of stepping into our own yard or orchard to pick our fill of these luscious plums of such intriguing flavor—right off the tree—bursting full of juice, vitamins, and pep.

Through the use of a proper assortment of varieties, such as we list, it is possible to have six, seven, yes even eight weeks of fresh plums from your own orchard—plums of such large size and tantalizing quality that no one can afford not to have them in their own orchards.

Good stock is the foundation of success in growing these plums, whether in a small home planting or a large commercial orchard. Daniels trees are good trees and everything that the word implies—true to name . . . well grown . . . large tops and roots . . . carefully handled and packed . . . guaranteed to bring you satisfaction.

Plums need to be pollinated with pollen from some other plum variety if they are to produce satisfactory crops. Whenever new plum trees are set out or established trees are not fruiting satisfactorily, be sure to plant a pollinizer plum near them.



DANNY SAYS:

Crazy? . . . No, just PLUM crazy—and any one who grows these luscious big Minnesota plums is crazy about plums, too.

• Only the standard size Plums are available. Add 10% for postage.

• For Plum "Spray Program" see page 19.



Big as Hen's Eggs. . . Tree ripened quality right in your own yard!

PEARS

Best Commercial and Home Orchard Kinds

DANIELS HARDY PEARS HOME GROWN—TREE RIPENED PEARS (In your own yard)

ARE YOURS FOR THE PLANTING AS SURE AND AS EASY AS APPLES

May sound too good to be true, but it's a fact that we can now grow pears here in the North—good eating and good canning, too. We're doing it now, many, many others are and you can, too.

Pears are no longer an experiment in Minnesota and adjacent territory. The varieties we list have proven their suitability to this climate with many years of successful production. The new Bantam (Minn. No. 3) is the finest small pear yet developed for the North. You can now grow in your own home orchard good quality pears in sufficient quantities for any family's eating and canning needs. If you are not growing them you are missing something worth while!

Pears are as easy to grow as apples—just as safe in adapted sections,

Parker Pear

(Mnin. No. 1)

Wonderful Pear Creation from the
State Fruit Freeding Farm

This, Minnesota's largest named pear originated at the State Fruit Breeding Farm, has proven one of the most promising for pear culture in Minnesota. It was grown from a seed brought from Manchuria in 1909, and developed into a large, free-growing tree.

The fruit is medium to large. The flesh tender, almost melting, and the quality very good. In color it is yellow overlaid with a distinct blush. It is especially recommended for climates similar to central and southern Minnesota and in Minnesota has proven dependable in most sections as far north as Cass county. Season, early September.



BANTAM

and just as sure croppers. They are equally suited to lawn or orchard growing. As they make a somewhat narrow tree they may be planted closer together, usually 20x25 feet apart, so are even better adapted to backyard culture. It is safest to plant two varieties for best pollination—although these pears are fairly self fertile. Only the 1 year trees are available. Add 10% if to go by mail.

Daniels Pear Prices

- 1 year—well branched.....\$1.50 ea.
- 2 year—large size 2.00 ea.
- 2 year—extra large..... 2.50 ea.
- 3 trees, of any size, for 2½ times the each price.

The Great New Pear Bantam

(Minn. No. 3)

The Earliest, Sweetest, Hardest, and
Quickest Fruiter of the Pears

Bantam is the new name just given to the Minnesota No. 3 Pear by its originators, the University of Minnesota. It is loudly acclaimed the finest, small hardy pear. Hardy enough for the Northwest. Has stood up well even far north in Minnesota.

The tree is vigorous, productive and entirely resistant to Pear Blight.

Bears very young. Large size trees frequently bear in the nursery row. The University experts recommend planting Bantam in ALL parts of Minnesota.

In size, as its name indicates, the fruit is similar to the famous Seckel Pear, but heavy production makes it "bushel up" as well as most larger fruiting pears. The quality is excellent as a dessert fruit—splendid for cooking and unsurpassed as a pickling pear. In color it is a yellowish-russet, sometimes with a light blush of pink. Season September 1st to 15th. Don't fail to plant this splendid new pear this year—but order early as supplies are limited.



Mendel Pear

40 Years Old and Still One
of the Best

The original Mendel tree stands in an exposed location at New Ulm, Minnesota, and has for 40 years shown no winter injury nor trace of blight. The tree is a vigorous grower. The flowers are self-pollinizing; the fruit hangs well to the tree, is of fine quality, sweet and juicy, and keeps well into November. Fruits of Mendel are as large as those of the Bartlett and the tree has proven a good producer for many, many years.

Trees of Mendel Pears are bearing well throughout the southern part of Minnesota and are recommended by the University for planting as far north in Minnesota as Cass county. Plant Mendel now and enjoy your share of this, the finest of fruits for the North! We have fruited it since 1925—for 20 years.



DANNY SAYS:

Good things come in PEARS . . . and good PEARS come in threes as well as in PAIRS! If you could have seen and tasted the delicious pears the boss raised in our orchards last fall you wouldn't let another spring go by without planting several yourself. Honestly—they are just as easy to grow as apples!



OKA

The New ORNAMENTAL FRUITING CHERRIES

The Cherries listed below are primarily for use as ornamentals, but they are such free producers of good fruits that they deserve a place on the same page with the regular fruit producing Cherries. The new Minnesota Improved Nanking Cherries bear such fine fruits so abundantly that they are frequently grown as a market crop. The Hansen Bush Cherries, however, are not large enough to be practical for that purpose.

Both, too, are most desirable for home fruit production and this, coupled with their exceptional worth as ornamentals, makes them a true "must" in most plantings.

Nanking Cherry

(Minn. Nos. 20 and 41)

(Improved Minnesota Creations)

Two outstanding ornamentals and heavy producers of brilliant, useful fruit. The beautifully formed shrubs reach a height of about 7 feet and present an unusual combination of beautiful flowers (extra early), attractive foliage, with generous loads of brilliant, red cherries in early summer. The fruit is excellent for eating out of hand, or for jelly and canning.

We offer two of the best of the new improved Nanking Cherries developed by our University Experts, Minnesota Numbers 20 and 41.

Prices on Minn. No. 20 and No. 41

2-3 ft. \$1.50; 3-4 ft. \$2.00

Hansen's Bush Cherries

(Improved South Dakota Strains)

An improved bush cherry developed at the South Dakota station from the common Sand Cherry. A beautiful small shrub, compact bush, attractive foliage, gorgeous in bloom, and loads heavily with masses of beautiful little cherries early in the fruiting season. Excellent for jams and other culinary uses. Plant more than one for correct pollination.

18-24 in. plants \$0.50 ea.; 3 for \$1.25

2-3 foot plants \$0.75 ea.; 3 for \$2.00

3-4 foot plants \$1.00 ea.; 3 for \$2.75

DANIELS HARDY CHERRIES

You don't need an orchard to grow cherries, for the small size, attractive form, foliage and color of these trees make them valuable assets to any ornamental border.

The splendid cherries we list on this page have adequately proven their desirability both from the home garden or market point of view. With an assortment of these one can have the finest of cherries for eating and for canning.

Daniels Cherry Trees—propagated by the methods we use—have proven hardy throughout the Northwest and well on up into Canada.

Compass is the best pollinizer for the other cherries and should always be planted with them. Should you have an existing planting of cherries that is not fruiting well, plant some Compass along with them and you will be surprised with the way this correct pollinization will increase your yield.

Bearing age trees generally blossom the year planted and should fruit the year following without fail.

OKA—A tremendous yielder of large round cherries fully one inch in diameter. Dark red outside with a juicy, purple meat inside. Wonderfully sweet. The best of all the purple fleshed cherries.

SAPA—Another excellent Cherry-plum hybrid with purple flesh and juice. Sapa is somewhat larger than Oka and has more of its plum parent characteristics. Bears at a very early age and is usually an annual bearer.

COMPASS—While this fine old variety is not the equal of the other cherries in quality it is a most acceptable and popular fruit for canning. It is one of the best pollinizers known for the other cherries and should be included in all plantings.

Prices on the Above Cherries

	1	5	10
Second Size	\$1.50	\$6.50	\$12.00
First Size	1.65	7.50	14.50
Bearing Size	1.80	8.50	16.50



COMPASS

(Add 10% if items on this page are to go by mail.)

LATHAM

The Country's Greatest Raspberry

In 1909 (38 years ago) I grew my first raspberry. In 1914 I was growing a considerable acreage of them—Cuthbert, Minnetonka Iron-Clads and others that have, for the northwest at least, gone the way of the one-horse shay. Shortly afterwards the University of Minnesota introduced the **Minnesota No. 4**. We were one of the first to plant it and have been growing it in large quantities ever since. Long ago it was named **Latham**—and **Latham**, to our way of thinking, is still the finest raspberry known. Not only in Minnesota, but in the entire fruit growing sections east of the Rockies, more Lathams are grown than all other varieties of red raspberries put together.

Latham is "tops" for the home garden or for the commercial grower. It is of high quality, large, productive, and hardy. Berries frequently measure an inch across. Yields of 200 to 400 crates per acre are not uncommon, and higher yields have been reported. It is a good shipper, it is a good canner, and it always brings top market price.

For the one best raspberry we say plant **LATHAM**.

DANIELS LATHAM PRICES

	12	25	50	100	250	1000
"Planter's Grade"	\$1.25	\$2.25	\$4.00	\$ 7.00	\$15.00	\$45.00
No. 1 Heavy	1.65	2.85	5.50	9.50	18.00	67.50
Extra Select	2.00	3.75	6.75	12.50	23.50	85.00

(Our Extra Select grade is the same as the one frequently called "2 year bearing age" in some catalogs.)



LATHAM

INDIAN SUMMER

BEST EVERBEARING RED RASPBERRY

This new two-crop or everbearing Red Raspberry was introduced by the New York Experiment Station several years ago, and has been well tried out, and proven a success, both as a one-crop bearer, and also as an everbearer. The fall crop is borne on the new growth. The fall crop will start in September and continue till frost late in the fall. Berries are large, conical shape, firm, few seeds, and sweet. Fine shipping quality. The plant is a husky grower, hardy, and resistant to common diseases. Bears midseason to late fall. Extra select plants: **12 for \$2.50; 25 for \$4.15; 50 for \$7.50; 100 for \$13.00.**



SNYDER

Snyder Blackberries

The extreme popularity of this splendid blackberry is well deserved for it is not only the hardiest of the better blackberries but it is the best in quality. Plants are vigorous and very productive. Probably the best for home and commercial plantings in the North. **12 for \$2.00; 25 for \$3.15; 50 for \$5.40; 100 for \$9.50.**

Cumberland Black Raspberries

Generally conceded to be the best of the "Black Caps." A vigorous grower and heavy yielder of large, juicy berries of the highest quality. Has stood the test of time. Most widely planted of all black raspberries. We offer strong two-year transplants at **12 for \$3.00; 25 for \$5.50; 50 for \$9.00; 100 for \$17.00.**

RASPBERRIES AND BLACKBERRIES



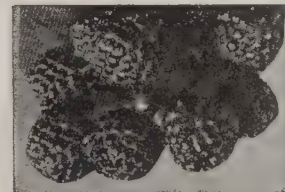
The canes of these brambles live only two years. Each year new canes grow up from the ground, produce their crop of fruit in the second year of their life and then die; later crops are produced from the subsequent, annually produced new canes.

Planting—The brambles may be planted in either spring or fall. They should be set 1 to 2 inches deeper than they originally grew and after planting the canes should be cut to a stump of from 2 to 4 inches in height. Fall-set plants should be mounded up with dirt, and each mound lightly mulched with manure or other material.

Planting Distances—

Red Raspberries, Hill	4 by 6 or 5 by 5 ft.
Hedge	1½ to 3 by 6 to 7 ft.
Black Raspberries	3 to 4 by 6 to 7 ft.
Black Raspberries	3 to 4 by 6 to 7 ft.
Blackberries	1½ to 3 by 7 ft.

Culture—Clean, thorough cultivation should start early in the spring and continue until the latter part of August. Later cultivation may induce later growth and resulting immaturity. Red raspberries should be restricted to 6 to 10 canes to the hill, or in the hedge row system to a spacing of 6 to 8 inches apart in rows not over 10 inches wide. After each fruiting season the old canes (those which have borne) should be removed at the ground line. Before growth starts in the spring all weak and surplus canes should be removed at the ground and those remaining headed back somewhat—the argument depending upon the training and support system.



CUMBERLAND

If Raspberries or Blackberries are to go by mail, add 10c per 25 (or less).



GROW YOUR OWN STRAWBERRIES

- No fruit is more delicious—
- No fruit is easier to grow—
- No fruit gives more for so little space—
- No fruit produces so soon after planting—
- No fruit has higher Vitamin "C" content—

Strawberries have been so high priced the past two seasons that few people could afford them, even if they could find them. Shortage of labor and plants promise that this condition will continue for several seasons to come.

MORAL: GROW YOUR OWN!

Strawberries are easy to grow—they may be grown in a very limited space—and they produce so quickly. Everbearers planted this Spring will give abundant fruit **this same Summer and Fall.**

SO, Plant this Spring. But better order early as supplies are short.

FOR THE TINIEST "FRUIT FARM" . . .

Although the everbearers are usually planted at least 15 inches apart, it is possible to put them a little closer and then remove all runners, growing the plants as individual "hills." In this manner really sizable crops may be produced in a very small area. The closer the plants are set, the more fertilizer, cultivation, and watering should be provided.



How to Grow Your Own Super-Delicious STRAWBERRIES

STRAWBERRY CULTURE



There are two distinct types of strawberry plants, based on their fruiting season, the Everbearing and the Junebearing. The Junebearing varieties produce a single heavy crop each year starting about the 10th to 15th of June here in the upper Mississippi valley. The first crop is produced the year following planting. The everbearing produces two crops each year. The first one starts within two or three months after planting. The second season the everbearing produces the regular June crop and then after a brief rest period starts again to produce the fall crop. In most varieties the fall crop starts to ripen in late July or early August and continues until fall frosts have destroyed the blossoms. The daily harvest of the fall crop is much lighter, plant for plant, than in the spring, but considering the length of season, frequently two or three months, the total amount is considerable.

Planting—Strawberries should be set out **only in the spring**, preferably late in April or early in May. The plants should be set with the roots fully spread, the crown at the exact distance at which it grew previously and moist soil thoroughly packed against the roots.

Training System—The "narrow mat" row system of culture is generally the best for both home and commercial growers. The most satisfactory production is usually obtained where the runner plants are kept spaced at least five to six inches apart and where the width of the row is limited to approximately eighteen to twenty-four inches. Plants formed beyond these limitations are "weeds" in effect and should be eliminated. Probably the most widely used planting distances are as follows: Everbearers, 15 to 18 inches apart, rows 3 to 3½ feet apart; Junebearers, 18 to 24 inches apart, rows 4 feet apart. In small areas where hand culture methods are used, these planting distances may be considerably reduced to meet the limitations of the garden size.

Culture—Thorough, shallow, frequent cultivation should be started as soon as planting is completed and be continued until late September or early October. All blossoms should be removed from the June-bearing varieties the first year and from the everbearing varieties until the early part of July.

Winter Protection—All strawberries should be carefully covered for the winter with straw, marsh hay or similar material. Leaves and other materials which pack tightly should be used only if some more open covering is not available. The covering should be put on before severe ground freezing occurs. An even scattering of material 2 or 3 inches deep over both plants and aisles should be ample. In any event the plant should be completely covered and perhaps a little more added for good measure.

DELICIOUS BERRIES

Pick the Big Tempting Fruits From Your Own Garden

DANIELS CERTIFIED STRAWBERRIES

Sure to Grow—Sure to Bear

Daniels hardy, northern grown strawberry plants have been produced on specially selected and prepared soils to meet the needs of planters here in the Northwest.

Strawberry plants are the most perishable of all fruit plants. Long shipments from distant points, with all too frequent delays, usually mean decreased vitality.

PLAY SAFE! Use Daniels fresh dug, carefully packed plants. THEY GIVE GROWING SATISFACTION.



Everbearing Varieties

These varieties bear two crops a year. Plant this spring—pick this summer and fall until hard freezes kill all blossoms.

You'll get back the price paid for plants, and most important, a big profit in the first year besides. You'll harvest another fine crop the following June and fall—two crops in one year.

GEM—Probably the most widely used and most generally planted of the older everbearers. Highly productive—a good plant maker, hardy, with large, bright red fruits slightly tart and of excellent quality. An ideal all-round berry for the Home Garden or the commercial grower.

EVERMORE (Minn. No. 1166—The first everbearer to be introduced and named by the Minnesota Fruit Breeding Farm in over 20 years. It must be, and is, good. Named just last winter. An excellent plant maker for an everbearer, and usually very productive. The quality is very good and slightly acid. Has shown extreme hardiness and high ability to resist drouth. Supply very limited. Order early.

MARVEL (Brunes)—An everbearing variety of outstanding merit. The plants are vigorous, productive, and withstand drouth exceptionally well. The berries are large and very sweet—in our opinion the sweetest of all the everbearing.

STREAMLINER—A new everbearer that apparently "has everything." Enormous size—probably the largest of all. Excellent flavor and quality—one of the best for dessert, canning and freezing. Color is glistening scarlet, ripening evenly into a rich red all at one time. A free grower with luxurious healthy deep green foliage. **Streamliner is certainly worth trying.**

Junebearing Varieties

Junebearers produce one crop each year—in June. Plants set out this spring will produce their first crop next year.

ARROWHEAD (Minn. No. 1118—A most promising University of Minnesota origination that has just been named. Its points of superiority are: hardy, vigorous, good plant maker.

FRUIT—large, good color, excellent flavor, firm for shipping, splendid for dessert, freezing and jam purposes. This looks like a real "comer" in the Junebearing field.

PREMIER—Aptly described as the one strawberry without a fault. Although nearly a week earlier than the old Dunlap and other Midseason varieties, it maintains a heavy production over a long period. The firm, bright red berries maintain their large size well throughout the season. An excellent canner. The most popular early and mid-season berry.

NOTE—Due to drouth conditions late last summer strawberry plants are scarce again this year. So we suggest ordering early.

DANIELS STRAWBERRY PRICES

Prepaid to 4th Zone

	25	50	100	250
Gem	\$1.50	\$2.50	\$4.00	\$ 9.00
Evermore	1.75	3.00	5.25	12.00
Marvel.....	2.00	3.50	5.50	12.50
Premier.....	1.25	2.25	3.50	7.00
Arrowhead....	1.75	3.00	5.00	11.50
Streamliner..	2.50	4.00	6.50	13.50

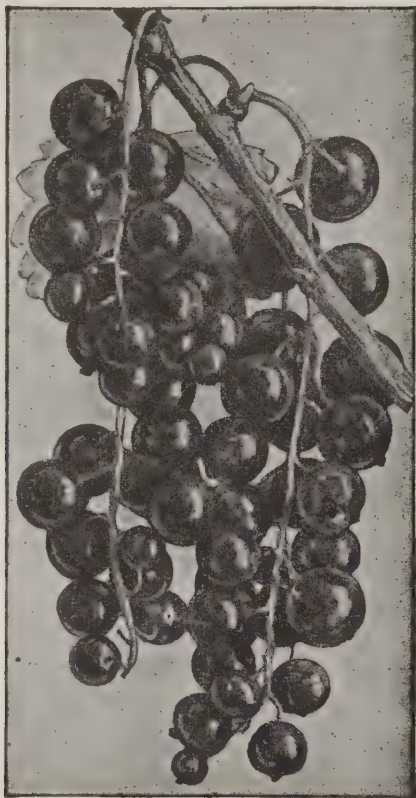
Write for prices on larger quantities.

PLANT
EVERBEARING
STRAWBERRIES

THIS
SPRING
AND
PICK
LUSCIOUS
BIG
CROPS
THIS
YEAR
FROM
MID-SUMMER
UNTIL
FREEZE-UP
TIME ...
ONLY
2½ TO 3
MONTHS
AFTER
PLANTING!



EVERBEARING STRAWBERRIES



Daniels
Large
New
Heavy
Producing
Currants
and
Gooseberries
That
Delight
the
Commercial
Grower
and
Thrill
the
Homemaker

Add 10% if items on this page are to go by mail.

Red Lake Currant

The Country's Finest Red Currant

This splendid currant is another triumph for the great Minnesota State Fruit Breeding Farm. University authorities and growers throughout the country agree that this is the finest red currant yet introduced. Wherever it has been tried it has met with instant favor—rapidly superseding older varieties in both home and commercial plantings.

Ripens early mid-season and holds on the bush for a long time without "shelling" or shriveling so it can be marketed when prices are highest. Always brings top prices. We consider it the most profitable, not only of all currants, but of all small fruits as well. Established plantings were producing from \$500 to \$1,000 per acre even at pre-Pearl Harbor prices, and the demand has been greater than the supply.

RED LAKE PRICES

	1	5	10	25
1 year.....	\$0.40	\$1.60	\$2.85	\$5.75
2 year.....	.60	2.50	4.50	9.00
3 year.....	.70	3.00	5.50	11.00



DANNY SAYS:

Speaking on CURRANT events—no event in current currant history has been more important than the introduction of Red Lake and Cascade Currants. They're so big, so fine and so productive that I'm afraid that if I showed you our fruiting fields in full production you might still be inclined to "call me a liar."

DANIELS QUALITY GOOSEBERRIES

Pixwell Gooseberry

"It picks so easy and so well
And yields enormous crops to sell."

A marvelous new gooseberry developed at the North Dakota Experiment Station.

We consider this the best of all gooseberries now available for general planting. It is an extremely easy variety to pick as the thorns are rather soft and not troublesome, and the berries hang on slender stems almost 2 inches below the twigs. Hardy, a vigorous grower, and one of the heaviest yielding gooseberries we have ever seen.

The berries are large, light green, ripening to a pinkish color. The fall foliage is an attractive bronze, making it an excellent plant in shrub borders or for use as a hedge.

Strong 2 year plants 90c each;
5 for \$4.00; 10 for \$7.00

CURRANT AND GOOSEBERRY CULTURE

The Plant—Unlike the brambles, we find that the wood in this group lives for many years just like an ordinary shrub. And also, like an ordinary shrub, the plant will be much more attractive, fruitful and have perpetual youth, if we constantly remove the older wood. The fruit is borne from lateral buds on wood in its second year of growth and from spurs on older wood. As the wood gets beyond its fourth or fifth season, the spurs become weaker, the new shoots thinner, the tops more crowded, with a marked reduction in size of both berry and yield, and a marked increase in difficulty of harvesting.

Planting—These plants may be set out either in fall or spring. If planted in the fall, they should be pruned back severely and mounded up in the same manner as recommended for raspberries. A strong two-year-old plant is the best to set out. The plants should be set carefully, an inch to two inches deeper than they grew originally; and after planting, at least one-half of the top should be removed by heading back strong shoots and thinning out weak or crossing branches. The most common planting distance is 4 by 6 feet.

Culture—Culture should be in every respect similar to that recommended for the brambles.

Pruning—Pruning is especially important for these fruits. The best berries are produced on strong one year wood and short spurs of one, two and three years of age. All wood older than this should be removed at the base and only three or four strong basal shoots allowed to remain after each annual pruning. Strong one year wood should be cut back from one-fifth to one-third. If this pruning program is followed closely the fruit production will be greater, the berries larger, and the picking much easier than if they are allowed to grow in neglect.

Cascade Currant

(Minn. No. 70)

Another splendid Currant created by our Minnesota Fruit Breeding Farm. Just as hardy and productive as the Red Lake but larger in size and about a week earlier.

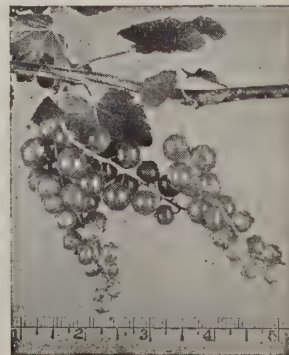
A more upright grower than Red Lake, but the bunches and the stem are both slightly shorter.

Those who crave the "ultra" in size and quality in a currant will want to plant Cascade.

Our stocks are very limited, so please order early.

CASCADE PRICES

1 year plants 50c each; 5 for \$2.00
2 year plants 75c each; 5 for \$3.25



GRAPES—

PERPETUAL
PRODUCERS
OF
NATURE'S
FINEST
FRUITS
FOR
DESSERT
JELLY
JAM
AND
JUICE
PURPOSES



CONCORD

Daniels QUALITY GRAPES

Fresh, ripe, juicy grapes; vine ripened and melting in the mouth; beautifully colored twangy jelly; pure grape juices with the zip and zest that only grape juices may have; this may all be yours if you will but plant a few grape vines.

THE HARDY GRAPES

This group of hardy fruits requires no winter protection and can be grown on a trellis, arbor or building with the same degree of safety as can the wild grapes.

BETA—About half way between the Concord and the wild grape in both size and quality and is a very heavy producer. A great favorite for jellies and wines.

ALPHA—Similar to Beta in hardiness, appearance, size and manner of growth but is generally considered to surpass it in quality. We recommend it as preferable to Beta for general plantings.

PRICES ON GRAPES

ALPHA	2 yr.....	\$0.50	\$2.25	\$4.00
BETA	2 yr.....	.50	2.25	4.00
CONCORD	2 yr.....	.50	2.25	4.00
DELAWARE	2 yr.....	.75	3.25	6.00
NIAGARA	2 yr.....	.75	3.25	6.00

THE DESSERT GRAPES

For crop insurance these varieties should be given some winter protection. They should be laid down and covered with soil.

CONCORD—The most popular and widely grown of the blue table grapes. It is the standard of comparison for all other varieties.

DELAWARE—The finest Red grape. Although small in size it is unequalled in sweetness and spiciness.

NIAGARA—America's leading green grape. Very large and highly productive. Probably the finest of all the green or white grapes.

GRAPE CULTURE

Planting—Spring is the best season for grape planting, although if set out in the fall and covered as in the brambles, good results may be obtained. A strong two year plant is preferable to a younger or older one. Set the plant an inch or two deeper than it grew in the nursery row. In those grapes which are to be covered, it is wise to set the plant at an angle when planting. This makes it somewhat easier to bend the trunk to the ground for covering. No matter how long the top is it should be cut back to two or three buds or eyes. The usual planting distance is from 8 to 10 feet apart in rows which are spaced at 8 feet.

Culture—The general culture of grapes is the same as for raspberries, including time of stopping cultivation and the use of cover crops.

Pruning—The pruning of a grape, perhaps the most important operation in its culture, is based upon the plant's growth and fruiting habit—a habit distinctly different from any other fruit. The fruit is all borne on shoots of the current season's growth. No matter how long this shoot grows, it will usually produce only one, two or three clusters of fruit and these clusters will be found near the base of the shoot. These shoots originate from lateral (side) buds on one year old canes (last year's shoots).

As a vigorous grape vine annually produces from eight to ten times as much wood as should be left for the following season's fruit production, all surplus wood should be pruned off during the dormant period. If this is not done there will be a tremendous number of weak, inferior shoots, resulting in a smaller crop and poorer fruit than that produced on a well pruned vine.

The wood to be discarded should be removed in accordance with the regular training system that is to be followed. Two systems of grape pruning are followed in the Northwest: One for the hardy grapes, such as the Beta and the Alpha, and one for those which ordinarily require winter care—as the Concord, Niagara and Delaware.

For the former, the 6- or 8-arm Kniffen system is most satisfactory. This system comprises a central upright trunk with three or four horizontal arms on each side of it. At each annual pruning there should be left on each of these arms approximately 3 to 3½ ft. of cane (strong wood of the past season's growth).

The tender grapes are usually trained to a horizontal arm spur system with the trunk running parallel to the ground and tied to the lower trellis wire in such a manner that it may be lowered to the ground for winter covering. From this arm a series of short spurs (bearing one year wood and buds for next year's shoots) is left at each pruning.



BETA

DANNY SAYS:



"When it comes to bringing home the \$\$\$\$ you can't beat HARALSON. Dr. W. G. Brierly reports that a Test Block of Haralson, planted in the filler system at the Minnesota Fruit Breeding Farm, produced 1212.7 bushels of Haralson from an actual measured acre in their 11th year of age. Where or how can you beat that for production and huge, mortgage lifting profits?"

ASPARAGUS

Easy to Grow-and So Good for You
ONE PLANTING LASTS MANY YEARS

MARY WASHINGTON

This Giant Asparagus, the result of years and years of plant breeding work done by the United States Department of Agriculture, is everywhere admitted to be the finest asparagus grown. Mary Washington seems to be the ideal asparagus as it is rust-resistant and surpasses all other varieties in yield and quality. Its enormous tender shoots of vivid dark green retain their tenderness and do not branch until well above cutting height.

Our 3 year asparagus are truly fine. They are transplanted stock, very heavy and strong roots that will give fast growth and the earliest possible, time saving production.

MARY WASHINGTON ASPARAGUS PRICES

	12	25	50	100
3 yr. transplants.....	\$1.25	\$2.00	\$3.50	\$6.00
2 yr. plants.....	1.00	1.75	2.75	4.00
1 yr. plants.....	.90	1.35	2.00	3.25

Ask for special prices on larger quantities.

Your Earliest Spring Garden Rewards

HIGH VITAMIN LUSCIOUSNESS

Permanently yours from a Mary Washington Asparagus bed.
Easy to grow!



Mary Washington

Add 10% if items on this page are to go by mail.

ASPARAGUS CULTURE

Asparagus is started from seed, and usually here in the Middle West allowed to develop into two-year-old plants before transplanting to the permanent bed. The plants should be set out in the spring in the bottom of a trench 6 to 8 inches deep, with the plants spaced about 18 inches apart. Fall planting is permissible but not as popular as spring planting. Immediately after planting they should be covered with only an inch of soil. After the plants develop their tops, the balance of the trench may be filled with soil as cultivation is carried on through the summer. If the trench is filled full at the time of planting, most of the plants will be unable to push through and will be lost. The rows are usually spaced 4 feet apart for field culture, but any reasonable spacing, even a solid bed area, may be used for the home garden.

For heavy production it is a common practice with the home gardener to dig a trench from 2 to 3 feet deep. This is then filled to within 12 or 14 inches from the top with thoroughly packed, well-rotted manure. Good black soil is then put into the trench, filling it to within 6 inches of the surface. From this point on the planting is carried on as described above.

Thorough cultivation and hoeing should be given the asparagus bed at all times. No shoots should be cut either the first or second year; only a moderate amount should be cut the third year and in the fourth year it may be harvested throughout the full cutting season. Production starts early in May and cutting may be continued in the established bed until about the middle of June. From then on the tops are allowed to develop so that they may manufacture and store food in the roots for the production of the following spring's crop. The best time to fertilize an asparagus bed is at the termination of the spring cutting season. Light applications of well-rotted manure make the best fertilizer although any good garden commercial fertilizer may be used.

It is an old custom, but not necessarily a wise one, to scatter salt on an asparagus bed. The theory for this practice is that the asparagus plant being quite tolerant of salt should not be affected adversely by a covering of salt sufficiently heavy to check or eliminate weed growth. Most growers who maintain a good standard of cultivation in their asparagus bed consider the use of salt an unwise practice.

RHUBARB CULTURE

Improved varieties of rhubarb are propagated by dividing the roots, as they do not "come true to seed." These roots are set with the eye just below ground level with a spacing of from 3 to 4 feet each way. No stalks should be pulled the first year. They should be "sampled" only lightly the second year, but may be harvested heavily beginning with the third year. The most delicate and desirable stems are those produced early in the spring, but the stalks may be used at any time throughout the growing season. Good fertilization will improve both the size of stalks and the total yield.

While rhubarb will do better than most plants in semi-neglect, it responds so generously to good cultivation that it should be given the same care as the rest of the garden.

RHUBARB



CANADA RED

The New Chipman's Canada Red Rhubarb

A new introduction from Canada, this variety is unquestionably the most beautifully colored, all red stem of any rhubarbs now grown. Stems are dark red way to the center and carry the color up into the leaf veins. Makes a beautiful, deep red sauce of sweet, mild flavor. Stocks very limited.

Strong divisions 90c each;
2 for \$1.75; 5 for \$4.00

Two Other "Super" Rhubarbs

MacDONALD — The finest of the large stalked, high quality rhubarbs. The planter who wants a rhubarb of high quality—good red color and heavy yield of large stocks, will find nothing better than MacDonald.

RUBY — A heavy producer with much higher coloring and better quality than McDonald. It excels all older Rhubarbs (Strawberry included) for culinary uses because of its mildness and strong color. Stalks are somewhat smaller than those of McDonald. Plant Ruby freely for health-giving Rhubarb sauce, pies, and preserves.

Prices on Ruby and McDonald

Strong Divisions.....	\$0.60	\$2.75	\$4.50
Medium Divisions....	.50	2.25	4.00

Plant Asparagus and Rhubarb and enjoy early spring garden health and joys for years and years to come.

Some Pest Control Suggestions

PEST CONTROL MATERIALS

- No. 1—Arsenate of Lead—for Biting Insects.
- No. 2—Nicotine Sulphate—for Sucking Insects.
- No. 3—Lime Sulphur—for Fungus Diseases.
- No. 4—Weetable Sulphur—for Fungus Diseases.
- No. 5—Bordeaux Mixture—for Fungus Diseases.
- No. 6—Lime Sulphur (Dormant)—for Scale Insects.
- No. 7—Sulphur Dust—for Red Spider and Fungus Diseases.

Use only in strengths as directed by manufacturer.

NOTE: Most of the materials suggested above are deadly poisonous and great care should attend their handling and storage.

DDT-, Fermate, and many other new insecticides and fungicides are coming into popular use. Most of them are so new and untried in many phases of plant pest control that we feel it unwise to make any definite recommendations at this time regarding their use. We suggest following current recommendations of State Experiment Stations and of manufacturers of the various products.

CONTROLS FOR SOME COMMON PESTS

Mice—In late fall mound dirt up around roses, fruit trees, Bolleana Poplars and other potential "victims," or wrap with fine wire screen. Poisoned grain in suitable weather-proof and bird-proof "stations" is very effective and largely used by extensive orchardists.

Rabbits—Shrubs, trees and evergreens may be protected from rabbits by wrapping with paper, burlap or wire screen. Shooting, trapping and snaring are helpful in eliminating rabbits, but we have obtained our surest and cheapest control by gassing them in their burrows with Cyanogas. Havahart traps are dependably effective.

Cutworms—Use poison bran mash consisting of bran, 1 quart; Paris Green, 1 teaspoonful; molasses, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup; and enough water to moisten. A small amount of this mixture should be placed near each plant, or it may be broadcast around the plants. Apply late in the evening after sundown.

Grubworms & Night Crawlers—Sprinkle solution of 2 oz. Mercuric Chloride to 50 gallons of water on 1000 square feet of space—or scatter 5 lbs. of Arsenate of Lead mixed in 25 lbs. of dry carrier (as sand). Water well.

Ants—Squirt Carbon Bisulphide into the holes with an oil can. Highly explosive. Keep away from fire. Use plenty!

RED SPIDER ON EVERGREENS AND PERENNIALS

The Red Spider is a tiny little fellow so small that it is difficult to see with the naked eye. If there is reason to suspect their presence hold a sheet of white paper under the foliage and tap it so as to shake the little pest off onto the paper. Then with a sharp eye, or a magnifying glass, they may be seen moving very slowly on the paper. They are not much larger than the dot made by a finely pointed pencil. In severe attacks they are present in countless thousands and, although a single one or two cannot do any damage, in these large numbers they produce very great injury. Loss of color, with the foliage taking on a dull slightly brownish green appearance, and loss of vigor are usually indications that they are working, and the white paper test should be made. The best control is to use sulphur dust (see material No. 7 above) in the hottest part of warm quiet days. Every part of the foliage should be reached with the sulphur particles if the kill is to be effective.



DANNY SAYS:

They're easy to get if you just know how. Should you need additional help in solving your insect and disease problems just write to the boss about it. Besides keep his nursery stock free from all forms of pests, he's holding them down on over 30 acres of fruits and vegetables every year.

DANIELS SCIENTIFIC WEED CONTROL

THROUGH THE APPLICATION OF HORMONES AND CHEMICALS

Dandelions, Plantain, Chick Weed and some other heretofore almost "hopeless" lawn pests can now be quickly eliminated at moderate costs by skilled Daniels applicators using new hormone compounds.

Poison Ivy—that arch enemy of outdoor fun on so many properties, can also be destroyed quickly and with certainty in the same manner.

It will be a pleasure to discuss our Weed Eradication Services with you at your convenience.

HOW TO PRUNE EVERGREENS

All evergreens may be pruned and all may be improved by it BUT the right wood must be cut and the cutting must be done at the right time.

Evergreens fall into three groups, based on the time and method of cutting, as follows:

Group I—Junipers, Cedars and Arborvitae
May be cut at any time. Preferred time April to mid-August. Trim anywhere, preferably in younger wood. Use shears or hedge shears on compact "definitely formed" specimens and knife or hand shears on others.

Group II—The Pines

Pines (except in occasional cases where older wood must be taken out) are pruned only in late spring when the new shoots (or "candles") have made most of their growth, but before the needle "buds" along the sides of the new shoot have started to elongate. At this time the "candles" may be cut off at any desired length and new buds for the following season's growth will be formed at the cut end. Mughos may be kept symmetrically "in bounds" with this annual pruning.

Group III—Spruce, Fir, Yew, Hemlock

Preferred pruning consists of heading back one year shoots—cutting to one of the lateral buds (along side of new shoot). If older wood must be removed, cut back to another shoot or branch. Best time is late in dormant period, as in March or April.

No paint is needed on ordinary evergreen pruning wounds.

If "leaders" are broken or fail to develop, bend the nearest shoot into the position the leader should occupy and tie in place to a bamboo or similar light stick. After a month or two the brace may be removed.

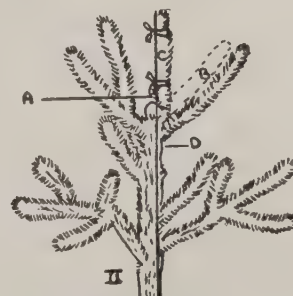
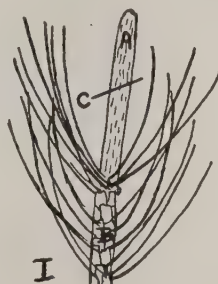
TEN SIMPLE RULES FOR LANDSCAPE DESIGN

1. Keep the lawn open (except for trees), and group other materials in informal arrangement along the borders of the lawn areas.
2. Avoid planting in straight lines, except hedges, boulevard trees, and formal plantings.
3. Plant according to height, i. e., taller plants in rear, lower ones in front.
4. Choose an assortment of plant material that will provide interest at all times, with flowering shrubs of different seasons, colorful touches of bright foliage, varying forms and heights, and berries or colored bark for winter effect.
5. Be sure to use enough evergreens to provide year round interest. It is desirable to see some evergreen from every window during the winter.
6. Have trees frame the view of the house rather than screening or hiding it.
7. The foundation planting should be simple, should emphasize interesting architectural features of the house, and should be ample to "tie" the house to the ground. Use of flowers in the foundation planting or in the front lawn area is not desirable.
8. Plant to frame desirable views or vistas.
9. Plant to screen out undesirable objects or views.
10. Avoid flower beds, iron statuary, or other objects scattered around in the open lawn areas.

We Believe That Because of Our

- 35 years of experience
- Corps of trained gardeners
- Thousands of satisfied customers
- Large stocks to select from
- Fertile Minnetonka soils
- Low growing costs
- True Customer consciousness

WE OFFER YOU THE MOST FOR
YOUR MONEY



PRUNING AND TRAINING EVERGREENS

- 1—A. New shoot or "Candle" of pine in correct condition for cutting back.
B. Last year growth from which new shoot originates.
C. Cut "candle," as at "C," and buds for next year's growth will be formed at the point of cutting.
- II—A. Stake for tying shoot to form new leader in Spruce.
B. Position of shoot before tying.
C. Shoot tied in position to replace "lost" leader.
D. Two-year wood from which new shoots grow.

The Most Practical Horticultural Handbook for the Northwest!

A NEW, PRACTICAL, HELPFUL BOOK
FOR THE HOME GARDENER

"LIVE AT HOME . . . AND LIKE IT"

By FRANC P. DANIELS

- The first of its kind and just for the Northwest.
- 120 pages "cram-packed" full of the answers to the questions every Home Gardener asks himself 100 times a month.
- Just the book Mr. Average Homeowner has longed for. In simple, understandable language it tells the "When, Why and How" of practical gardening.
- Pocket size—5¼ by 7¼ inches—convenient to handle and easy to read.
- It is of equal value to the small home dweller, the owner of an estate and the commercial grower.
- Written by a man who has spent 38 years in practical horticultural work—teaching, "preaching," but most important, practicing everything he has written.
- Written for the Northwest and our exacting conditions, which can be said of no other book that contains all this material. Most books, and most magazines are written for the entire United States of America and of necessity contain much material that is irrelevant and confusing for us here in the Northwest.
- What would you give for the privilege of sitting down with a real gardening expert—one who knows not only the technical angles but who has had a lifetime of practical experience in fruit, vegetable and landscape work—and asking him the answers to your many perplexing garden problems? "LIVE AT HOME AND LIKE IT" offers you this opportunity.

WHAT IT CAN DO FOR YOU

It is a complete, up to the minute "Short Course" in Horticulture and Gardening. It tells WHY as well as HOW and WHEN. Each chapter is short, easy to read, pithy and covers one subject completely. Ideal to pick up with just time for a chapter or two . . . interesting to read from cover to cover at one "sitting" . . . and handy to look up the answers to perplexing garden problems. Generously illustrated.

PRICE ONLY \$1.00 POSTPAID

DANNY SAYS:

Search the libraries—but you'll find no other book so filled with helpful information for the northern planter, so carefully designed to orient the reader to plant life needs, and so definitely tailor-made for our Northwest conditions as the boss's "Live At Home and Like It."



THREE OUSTANDING EXPERTS SAY . . .

George Luxton—

In Minneapolis Sunday Tribune,
December 15, 1946:

"'Live At Home and Like It,' by Franc P. Daniels of Long Lake, Minnesota, is a practical book for Minnesota gardeners by a Minnesota gardener, who knows what he's talking about."

Harold Pederson—

Hennepin County Agriculture Agent,
Minneapolis:

"I have read the book from cover to cover three times and thoroughly enjoy it as a practical reference on the entire field of Horticulture as it especially relates to this area."

Dr. A. N. Wilcox—

Division of Horticulture, University
of Minnesota:

"The book contains so much information that it may well be considered a reference book, and yet it is readable and entertaining withal."

DANIELS LANDSCAPE MATERIALS

PEAT—Soil conditioning is the secret of beautiful gardens and better lawns. Peat is an ideal soil conditioner, highly absorbent, an excellent humus builder. Maintains moisture constancy, prevents soil hardening and enables plants to get full benefits from fertilizers. Mix peat with your soil and notice how it promotes vigorous, healthy plant growth. Ideal for improvement of perennial garden soils.

BLACK DIRT—We furnish only the very finest of black woods dirt. There is none finer than we deliver to you.

FERTILIZERS—If a soil were ideal it would contain all the food necessary to the growth of plants. But then, different plants require different foods, and rarely is the ideal soil found. We must provide the missing elements. We can furnish you with organic fertilizer in the form of well rotted barnyard manure, Milorganite and Bone Meal or inorganic fertilizers as Vigoro, Ammonium Sulphate and other materials.



ROCK AND STONE—From the famous Lannon limestone pits of Eastern Wisconsin, from the local boulder speckled fields, from the Minnesota Valley sandstone quarries, and from the weathered limestone outcroppings of our northern river valleys, we have gathered the choicest materials for rockeries, walls and flagstone walks. We can furnish material exactly suited to every need of this sort and will be pleased to quote you on your individual requirements.



DANNY SAYS:

Don't be caught asleep at the switch! Planting time will soon be here. Earlier plantings almost invariably do better than those which go in late in the season. Why not send us your order today?

'Scotchlite Signs'

They Light At Night

At New Low Prices



You Know Where You Live! But How About the Other Fellow?

SCOTCHLITE
Reflectorized Home Signs
**SEEN FROM CARS AT NIGHT
THEY BLAZE WITH LIGHT!**

Why not let YOUR NAME IN LIGHTS extend the courtesy of "Easy Find" to your guests and visitors?

Just mount a "SCOTCHLITE" Home Sign, where it can be seen by approaching cars. It lights up magically by reflected beams from headlights. "SCOTCHLITE" is the perfected reflective material, surfaced with millions of tiny glass lenses, now used on highway traffic and advertising signs everywhere.

We offer both "SCOTCHLITE" Panels and "cut out" letters, each in either green or white.

The "Panels" are 3½ in. wide and come either one or both sides covered with "SCOTCHLITE." They are of an artistic, rustic type and come in 16, 24, and 36 inch lengths—with capacity for 5, 7, and 12 letters, respectively.

"SCOTCHLITE" LETTERS AND NUMERALS
New low price only 25c each—White or Green

In ordering, count the letters and numerals and enclose 25c for each. Then select the length of panel necessary for the number of letters and find the cost in the price schedule below. Very attractive signs may be made by using two or more panels where more than a single line is needed.

The letters are 3 inches high, of pressed board and can easily be mounted on any wooden surface. The most effective and attractive signs are made with "SCOTCHLITE" reflecting letters and numerals on a reflecting "Panel."

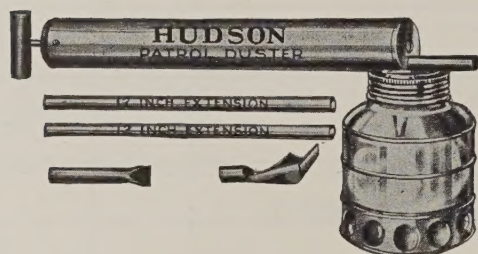
PRICES FOR "SCOTCHLITE" PANELS—WHITE OR GREEN

On One Side Only	On Both Sides
16 inch size.....\$1.75	16 inch size.....\$2.75
24 inch size..... 2.25	24 inch size..... 3.25
36 inch size..... 2.75	36 inch size..... 4.25

For yourself a necessity . . . for your friends a sparkling reminder of your thoughtfulness as time goes on.

DUST? . . . or . . . SPRAY?

And what equipment is best
for me—"Mr. Average Man."



Two questions that we are frequently asked are: 1. Which is best for me to use—a sprayer or duster? 2. What type or kind of equipment should I use?

There is no simple answer to these questions—BUT—we have found that this simple, inexpensive "Hudson Patrol" Duster is one of the most practical methods of attacking the ordinary insect and disease problems of the average home grounds owner.

The "Patrol" is an efficient duster for all ordinary jobs in the ordinary home. It is sturdily built and easily operated. It will handle all types of dry powdered Insecticides and Fungicides. The dusting material is always visible in the glass jar container, which can be replaced by any standard Mason jar.

Now—here's why we like this type so well! We use a separate jar for each kind of control material. Then, to use any one material its jar is simply screwed onto the duster and Presto—it's ready to go. No filling or emptying. Just unscrew, put on the cover and it's ready when wanted again.

You'll find it the biggest time saver ever for this type of pest control.

Price on "Hudson Patrol" Duster No. 612, \$1.40 postpaid

AN AMAZING NEW TRAP

CATCHES ALL KINDS OF ANIMALS

Can't Harm Children, Pets, Birds or Poultry

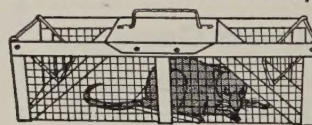
UNEXCELLED FOR RABBITS

(And they are especially harmful this year)

We've used it for years and consider it the best of all traps.



Open at both ends. Animal walks in unsuspectingly



Both ends shut. The animal is caught unhurt

The amazing all metal galvanized "Havahart" traps beat snap traps all hollow for farm and estate use. Your good dog can't lose a toe in these traps and it's easy to return the neighbor's cat or turn your own loose unhurt.

This trap works like the old box trap except it opens at both ends so the animals can see all the way through and get a feeling of confidence.

There is no more safe or efficient animal trap.

PRICES ON HAVAHART ANIMAL TRAPS

No. 1— 5x 5x18—Weasels, Rats, Chipmunks.....	\$2.85
No. 2— 7x 7x28—Muskrats, Mink, Squirrels, Rabbits.....	3.75
No. 3—11x11x36—Woodchuck, Raccoon, Cats, etc.....	8.50

F.O.B. Long Lake

Shade Trees and Evergreen Specials

"SECONDS" THAT SHOULD COME FIRST IN YOUR CONSIDERATION

In growing trees by the thousands, as we do, there are always a considerable number of individuals which fail to develop into perfect trees. Such trees which have failed to attain the high standard of perfection demanded of "Daniels Specimen" grade we have classed as "seconds." They are not cripples nor culls—they are real bargains—while they last—at just half (or less than half) the price of perfect trees. Unexcelled for planting screens, groves or other group plantings. You can make your own selection from several hundred. BUT—come early as at these prices they will not last long.

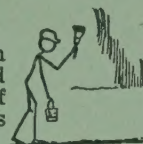
DANNY SAYS:



Don't buy "blindfolded." The boss has satisfied discriminating planters for 35 years with really dependable stock. Pretty colors and flowery words from "distant climes" do not necessarily mean satisfaction. Buy the best . . . buy safe . . . BUY DANIELS' STOCK.

PAINTING THE LANDSCAPE—

Is just as important as painting in the house. Into your home's construction and interior appointments will go careful planning and the help of acknowledged experts in their respective fields. Does not your landscape planning, the choice of materials and the selection of the actual plants deserve just as careful thought as the house and its interior?



DANNY SAYS:



There's fun in digging around in the soil, but don't forget that the kiddies will enjoy a little garden all their own, too.

DANNY SAYS:

DANIELS STOCK IS CERTIFIED. The Professors (State Nursery Inspectors) agree that our stock is O. K. and have given us a clean "bill of health."



DANNY SAYS:



This is "the long and short of it." . . . For 35 years we've brought planting pleasure and satisfaction to our customers. Why not let us do the same for you in 1948?

WE'RE "ON OUR TOES," READY TO GO—

For another grand and glorious horticultural year, anxious to fill your needs with the finest of fine nursery stock. It's your move next.



FRUIT PLANTS AS ORNAMENTALS

Fruit plants often work well into the ornamental planting. Gooseberries and currants may be used either in the informal border or for low, compact hedges. Red raspberries make a most attractive, taller hedge. Strawberries may be used as a low edging for the border or flanking a path. The cherries suitable to our Northwest climate may be used in place of a large shrub or small tree in the informal border. Plums may be used in the same way, allowing them more room, or used as small trees in the lawn—preferably to the side or rear. Apples, if allowed sufficient room, also may be used in the border but properly should be in the more open or lawn area because of their large ultimate size.



ALL
THAT'S
GOOD
AND
BETTER
IN
TESTED
AND
PROVEN

Quality Fruit Plants and Ornamentals

NEWEST and BEST VARIETIES
QUICK BEARING-IMPROVED STRAINS-POPULAR PRICES

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